MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 FEBRUARY 1982

Israel

Sharon Speech -- In a speech to a United Jewish Appeal mission, reported by Jerusalem radio, Minister Ari'el Sharon said Jordan is a Palestinian state and Israel will not permit a second Palestinian state to emerge in the autonomy area. Referring to what might happen after the transitional autonomy period, Sharon said that if a "real" Palestinian state existed in Jordan, then Israel together with this Palestinian state could decide how the Arab inhabitants of the autonomy area would express their political aspirations in this Palestinian state by such means as paying taxes, voting and running for office. According to Sharon, Israel and Jordan could also negotiate mutual economic relations and Jordanian access to Israeli ports. He added that although Israel would prefer such a solution, the Arabs within the autonomy area may decide instead to tie their lives to Israel after the transitional period. In either case, Sharon stressed, antiterrorist activities and the defense of Israel's borders will remain forever in the hands of the IDF and will not be handed over to the United Nations or any other factor.

Washington POST Document -- According to MA'ARIV, an adviser to Prime Minister Menahem Begin categorically denied a report carried in the Washington POST that Israeli intelligence tried to recruit U.S. diplomats and U.S. Embassy guards in Tel Aviv to work as agents.

An Israeli intelligence affairs commentator interviewed by IDF radio said the alleged U.S. Tehran Embassy document published by Iran and reported by the POST contains a mixture of truths, half-truths and gross lies. He added that if -- and he stressed the "if" -- the CIA indeed composed this document, then the agency would be in an embarrassing position because the document would prove that the CIA is working secretly in Israel.

Egypt

Mubarak U.S. Visit, Comment -- Cairo radio commented that the U.S. stage of President Husni Mubarak's current tour acquires special importance in view of recent unique developments in Egyptian-U.S. relations, including visits to the United States by high-level Egyptian military and economic delegations, intensive U.S. efforts to "pull the autonomy talks out of the whirlpool," U.S.-Egyptian agreement that no deadline should be set for concluding the autonomy talks and U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Charles Percy's recent call for the establishment of a Palestinian state. When this is added to recent calls by Palestinian mayors for mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians, the radio said, the stage is now set for Mubarak to convince U.S. officials to establish a "bridge of dialogue" with the Palestinians. MENA reported that in an interview with Rome's LA REPUBBLICA, Foreign Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz likewise called on the United States to convince Israel and the Palestinians to officially recognize each other. Such reciprocal recognition should be more than a mere formality, Al-Baz added. He also said the Middle East peace process should include all of Israel's neighboring states and bring in those Arab states that have not intervened directly in Egyptian-Israeli dealings.

Egyptian-Israeli Committee -- Cairo radio reported that at the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli Military Committee meetings in Al-'Arish, the Egyptians were handed a dossier containing information on the installations and utilities in northern Sinai.

Border With Libya -- A Cabinet spokesman said the recent border crossing from Libya by a group of Egyptian teachers does not alter the procedures that have been followed in the past, Cairo radio reported.

PLO

Rejection of Autonomy -- Commenting on Israel's newly published autonomy proposals, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio said the document aims at using the Palestinian people to serve Israel's continuing occupation of Palestinian territory. The document gives the Palestinians administrative powers while the fundamental requisites of the state or the authority are forgotten and seized, the radio said. Asserting that the Palestinians reject in principle all forms of autonomy, the radio called on Egypt to assume a pan-Arab and "struggling" role.

Relations With Hungary -- Budapest radio reported that Hungary has decided to accord diplomatic status to the PLO mission in Budapest. The radio also noted PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's arrival in Budapest for talks with Hungarian officials.

Syria

Soviet Advisers -- According to the London DAILY TELEGRAPH, the Soviet Union has decided to gradually reduce the number of Soviet experts assisting the Syrian Armed Forces because of concern over the recent coup attempt and in view of Syria's inability to guarantee their safety.

March Outside U.S. Embassy -- Damascus radio reported that thousands of Syrian workers marched to the U.S. Embassy in Damascus, where they submitted a memorandum to the U.S. charge d'affaires protesting U.S. Middle East policy. Afterward, in a press conference reported by Damascus television, the Syrian trade unions president condemned the U.S. ambassador's refusal to receive the memorandum and noted that Syrians have begun to boycott U.S. cigarettes and clothes.

Iraq

In a speech to officers, carried by Baghdad Voice of Masses radio, President Saddam Husayn said those Arabs who are scheming against Jordan's King Husayn and against others determined to prove their Arabism should be ashamed. The president claimed that Iraq is stronger today than when it entered the war with Iran, and added that Iran's military leaders know and should inform the political leadership that while Iran seized the small village of Bostan after losing 11,000 men, Iraq has also occupied more land in the central sector.

INA reported that an official Information Ministry source ridiculed Syria's 1 February statement on Jordan's plan to send volunteers to assist Iraq in the war against Iran. Calling King Husayn's initiative a severe blow to the Damascus regime, the source accused Syria of sending arms, experts and intelligence officers to help Iran and reiterated the charge that Syria's airports have been used by Iranian pilots to strafe Iraq's air bases.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Algerian Mediation Offer -- In a statement to the Dubayy paper AL-BAYAN, reported by QNA, Algerian parliamentary speaker Rabah Bitat said Algeria is ready to mediate in the Iran-Iraq war, provided both sides officially approve.

Iranian Opposition to Baghdad Conference -- The Iranian Foreign Ministry, in a statement broadcast by Tehran radio, declared Iran's opposition to holding the nonaligned conference in Baghdad and asked the current chairman of the movement to raise the matter in the forthcoming nonaligned foreign ministers meeting in Havana. The statement said that by invading Iran, Iraq had violated the movement's fundamental principle of nonaggression.

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VOP OFFICIAL REJECTS ISRAELI AUTONOMY DOCUMENT

NC021333 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Feb 82

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] Asked to comment on the document which the Zionist government has published on its concept of autonomy, the VOP official in charge said:

[begin recording] When the autonomy, in all its forms -- about which they talk and disagree as to what was put down in the Camp David accords -- when this autonomy has been rejected by the Palestinian people, their armed revolution and their sole representative, the PLO, we cannot comment specifically on the Zionist government's recently published document on its concept of autonomy. The document is rejected in principle just as all forms of autonomy are rejected.

However, because we do not want to speak always in general terms, we must analyze this document so that we can reject the autonomy with consciousness and resist with awareness the dangers incumbent in it against our people and our cause.

The document, which the Zionist government has published, means in short: using the Palestinian people to serve the authorities' continuing occupation of our territory. What it gives the Palestinian people is power in the administration, in controlling education and fish and agricultural resources, while the fundamental requisites of the state or the authority are forgotten and seized. This means the occupation authorities want to continue the occupation not only as they say of the territory, but of the territory and people, and to utilize the Palestinian people to safeguard this occupation and tame them into accepting this as final.

Israel will then tell the world it has provided a solution to the Palestine question while in fact this solution, as contained in the document, solves the occupation problem without terminating it in the territory.

Naturally now, and particularly following Haig's visit and the reported Egyptian firm stand regarding the autonomy question, there is talk of an Egyptian viewpoint, an Israeli viewpoint and perhaps a U.S. viewpoint purporting that if all these views were put together, a unified formula would emerge that would solve the problem. This is not true because the Palestinians, who constitute the element of the autonomy and who are the core of the Palestine question, reject in principle all forms of autonomy. Subsequently, minimizing the issues and confining them to the framework of an Egyptian-Israeli conflict in which the United States is mediating, can at best be termed a deliberate simplification if not deliberate scheming.

We would like to see the Egyptians prepared to assume a pan-Arab role and a struggling role. We welcome this and hope for it. However, to go to the extent of relying on the Egyptian firm stand on the autonomy -- nobody will accept this, it is illogical.

We call for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state as demanded by our people and a solution to the problem. We mean, naturally, an independent Palestinian state that will uphold the right of repatriation and self-determination -- all of this under the leadership of the PLO. If we look at this goal, or this demand, and compare it to what is being proposed by the Egyptian, U.S. and Israeli sides, we will find a wide gap.

The document which the Israelis have published perpetuates the occupation and attempts to utilize the Palestinian people, as we said, to administer the occupation affairs. This is fully rejected by our people and our revolution. [end recording]

'ARAFAT COMMENTS ON DIALOGUE WITH ISRAEL

PM011139 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jan 82 p 5

["L.G." dispatch: "PLO Leaders Seem To Approve Principle of Israeli-Palestinian Dialogue"]

[Text] Beirut -- Five days after Mr Issam Sartawi's call for a resumption of contacts with prominent members of the Israeli "peace camp," it is being noted with interest in Beirut that the call has not been disavowed by the PLO, particularly by its leader Yasir 'Arafat.

"I do not know whether 'Arafat has been consulted but I note that he has not repudiated Sartawi's remarks," one of the main leaders of the Palestinian resistance told us. "Moreover," he added, "as regards principles, there is nothing to be said, since a Palestinian National Council resolution expressly stipulates that there is no objection to contacts with prominent Jews, whether Israelis or not."

Mr Sartawi's remarks have already had the positive effect, from the Palestinian viewpoint, of arousing controversy in Israel, especially within the Labor Party, and of showing that virtually all Israeli officials, in the government and the opposition, reject dialogue with the PLO, which is increasingly being regarded throughout the world as Israel's inevitable interlocutor, as was shown by Mr Cheysson's recent statement.

In an interview with the REVUE DES ETUDES PALESTINIENNES, Mr 'Arafat himself had stated that the Palestinians "are sincerely trying to reduce the circle of Israeli extremists, to liberate the minds of increasingly broad categories of Israelis," and he specified: "The Israelis are human beings like us and they can have an influence or be influenced. It is natural therefore that 17 years of continual struggle -- that is the age of our revolution -- should be reflected in their way of thinking." Nonetheless, he thought Mr Sartawi's initiative came at the wrong time and that it would be much more useful to establish contacts than to talk about it, because that "stirs up the extremists in both camps, both among us and in Israel."

The Arab world's division and the extremely precarious nature of several regimes engaged in internal struggles or destabilizing external conflicts led the Palestinian leader to think it necessary to close ranks for the time being without making major concessions to Israel in view of the balance of forces, which is unfavorable to the Arabs and to the Palestinians in particular.

PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE GROUP WARNS KREISKY

PM021633 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 30 Jan 82 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Abu Nidal Group Warns Kreisky"]

[Text] "The General Command of Al-'Asifah Forces -- the Revolutionary Council" issued a warning to Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. A statement distributed in Beirut by the group, which is headed by Abu Nidal, said that "an urgent and special" memorandum was sent to Kreisky and members of the Austrian Government via the Austrian Embassy in Kuwait holding Kreisky and members of the Austrian Government "fully responsible for the safety of our colleagues, for preserving their lives and for providing all humanitarian conditions for them as prisoners of war. We consider the sentences passed against them as null and void and warn that carrying out those sentences will make the Austrian Government liable to face several problems."

The statement did not specify the identity of the three persons in question but it is believed that two of them attacked a Jewish synagogue in Vienna in August.

The statement also called on the Austrian Government to declare its "total neutrality with regard to the Arab-Zionist conflict and to stop interfering in the affairs of our Palestinian people."

BAHRAIN

PAPER RAPS SYRIAN RESPONSE TO HUSAYN INITIATIVE

GF021547 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 2 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial by Editor in Chief Ahmad Kamal: "The Call of Arab Conscience"]

[Text] Iran's protest over the courageous step taken by King Husayn of Jordan in opening the door for volunteers to participate in the national [qawmiyah] war Iraq is waging against the racist regime of Iran was natural and expected.

If the United States should protest this brave national initiative, warn King Husayn and remind him of the arms sales agreements, and particularly of the provision that these arms can be used only with U.S. approval, then one should say that the U.S. stand is well known and that the United States wants the Iraqi-Iranian war to continue so that Iraq and the Iraqi Army, which is a strong striking force, will remain preoccupied for the longest time possible and Iraq's resources will become depleted as much as possible. At the same time the United States allows Israel to use -- indeed it supports it in using -- its arms to commit aggression and destruction on any part of Arab territory.

If Israel -- which supplies Iran with arms and finds that its interests converge with those of the racist Iranian regime -- out of self-interest opposes any attempt to end the current war, then this is because it is aware of the Iraqi Army's achievements in the war against Iran. It realizes that the Iraqi Army has toppled many of the present theories about Arab armies. The Iraqi Army has also confirmed that a well-organized army that has faith in its Arabism and upholds the sanctity of its soil is capable of waging a protracted war. Israel realizes that by assisting Iran and supplying it with arms it is obstructing an Arab striking force and delaying the threat to it from the victorious Iraqi Army.

All these attitudes toward the Jordanian initiative are well known, clear and expected. However, what is inconceivable and unexpected is that Arab Syria should join all these parties and oppose -- indeed and attack -- the Jordanian initiative. Arab Syria stands in the same trench as the United States and Israel. Why? Because it is standing in the same trench as the racist Iranian regime and because it is fighting with it when it behooves it to be in the same trench as Iraq -- the trench of Arabism -- for Syria used to be a bastion of nationalism [qawmiyah] and an ever-flowing fountain of Arabism.

We do not understand the logic with which the Syria regime opposes the Jordanian initiative, nor do we understand how this regime can explain to us -- and indeed to the Arab people of Syria -- the reason for such opposition.

It behooves the Syria regime to stand alongside Iraq and Jordan because they are defending the Arab nation's honor and because they are fighting a racist enemy that harbors rancor toward our nation, flagrantly proclaims its hostility to Arab nationalism, conspires against the Arab nation and seeks to undermine its security and stability. It behooves the Syrian regime not to preoccupy its army with the defense of Iran and with killing the Syrian people who are struggling for their freedom, nationalism and Arabism.

The courageous stand taken by King Husayn since the very beginning of the Iraqi-Iranian war is an honorable stand that reflects his nobility and his strong faith and confidence in the Arab nation. It is not strange that Husayn ibn Talal should adopt such a stand and take such an initiative, for he is a descendant of Ash-Sharif Husayn ibn 'Ali, who led the great Arab revolution against Ottoman rule which at one time persecuted our nation and sought to destroy its Arabism. Husayn ibn 'Ali rebelled against this. He was close to victory and would have united the countries of the Arab nation into a strong and impregnable force but for the treachery of the British and French at the time.

When he adopts such a stand, King Husayn is speaking for the Arab nation's living and expectant conscience. He is setting an example for those who remain silent by supporting the Arab Army of Iraq so that it is not fighting alone against the forces of racism and tyranny in a ferocious war that is supported by Israel and the United States with all forms of assistance.

Arabism is indivisible. No one part of Arab territory is more important than another. Forfeiting some territory here is the same as forfeiting some territory there. The enemy is the same, whatever form he takes or language he speaks -- the enemy who lies in wait for our nation, who harbors rancor toward it, who undermines our nation's security and stability, who violates the sovereignty of its territory.

A thousand greetings to the brave king and to his people who have responded to his call. Husayn's call is the call of Arab conscience.

OMAN

SAUDI OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH OMAN

GF011145 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Shaykh Kamil Sindi, Saudi assistant defense and aviation minister for civil aviation affairs, has stated that he is carrying a message from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of fraternal Saudi Arabia to his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus dealing with bilateral relations.

In a statement to today's paper 'UMAN, Shaykh Kamil Sindi praised the achievements made by Oman in various fields under the leadership of His Majesty Sultan Qabus. He added that his visit, which began yesterday, aims at developing relations between the two fraternal countries in all fields particularly in increasing cooperation in civil aviation to further develop transportation between the two countries, which will be in the interests of the two fraternal people. The Saudi minister also stressed that communications among the area countries, particularly those related to air transportation, will contribute to increasing contacts among the area people.

MOROCCAN MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR QABUS

GF030750 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Hachmi Filali, Moroccan endowments and Islamic affairs minister, arrived in the country at 0300 today on an official visit to the sultanate during which he will meet with senior Omani officials to discuss bilateral relations.

Upon arrival, the Moroccan minister made a special statement to the radio correspondent in which he said he is carrying a message to His Majesty Sultan Qabus of Oman from his brother, His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, dealing with bilateral relations and continuous consultations on issues concerning the two countries. He added that during his visit he will hold talks with Omani Religious Trust and Islamic Affairs Ministry officials on the means of bolstering bilateral cooperation in the religious and Islamic fields.

He was received at the airport by 'Abdallah Salim az-Zaydi, Religious Trust and Islamic Affairs Ministry under secretary; the Moroccan ambassador in Muscat; and senior Religious Trust and Islamic Affairs Ministry officials.

QATAR

KIRKPATRICK'S ATTRIBUTION OF WORLD DISDAIN WRONG

GF021700 Doha AR-RAYAY in Arabic 1 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Barefaced U.S. Reality"]

[Text] After many years of exercising a policy of tyrannical power, oppression of peoples' will and disregard for international law, Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. envoy to the United Nations, has admitted that her country is ignored, despised and condemned and that it has no friends and is not respected or appreciated by the states of the world. While we agree with the U.S. envoy and believe this barefaced reality, we disagree with her attribution of this international treatment of her country i mistaken tactics in U.S. policy over many years.

The U.S. mistakes are certainly not in the tactics but in the strategy laid out by the infamous John Foster Dulles in the 1950's, deepened by the Zionism-fostering Henry Kissinger and complemented by NATO Gen Alexander Haig.

Throughout these long years, the White House masters -- Democrats and Republicans -- fell captive to this mistaken strategy. They admitted their mistakes only after they had left the presidency. Since the 1950's the United States has pursued the policy of tyrannical power and secured its interests through oppression and military domination. The greatest evidence of this is its Arab policy of embracing the intruding Zionist entity and ignoring the Arab region, which is full of important U.S. interests.

While expressing this fact together with her realization of the reality of the Zionist Role and its influence on U.S. decisionmaking centers, Jeane Kirkpatrick is only relieving her conscience of the burden of guilt after facing reality in the lobbies of U.S. policy. What the U.S. ambassador did not say was that the international disdain toward the U.S. will, before too long, become massive action that encircles the U.S. devil and forces it to its knees.

SAUDI ARABIA

FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER CHARLES HERNU DEPARTS

LD021430 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] French Defense Minister Charles Hernu, left Dhahran this afternoon after a few days' visit to Saudi Arabia. At the airport he was seen off by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; Prince 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn [name indistinct], governor of the eastern region; and several commanders and officers of the armed forces.

Prince Sultan and Chales Hernu gave a press conference before the departure of the visiting minister from Dhahran. During the conference Prince Sultan and Charles Hernu dealt with the nature of the talks held between the Saudi and French sides during the visit and several other issues.

UAE

GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL SECRETARY ARRIVES

GF031006 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Hamud ibn 'Ali, minister of state for internal affairs, received 'Abdallah Bisharah, Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] secretary general, this morning.

In a statement to WAM following the meeting, Mr Bisharah said: We discussed a number of issues the GCC interior ministers will discuss in their upcoming conference scheduled to open in Riyadh on 23 February. He added that the purpose of his meeting with the UAE minister was to review Gulf security issues so the people of the region can be better served.

Mr Bisharah left the UAE for Kuwait today. He was seen off at Abu Dhabi international airport by 'Abdallah an-Nuways, Information and Culture Ministry under secretary.

PAPER ANSWERS KIRKPATRICK ON DISDAIN FOR U.S.

GF021920 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 1 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The United States: Hoisted By Its Own Petard"]

[Text] On her first anniversary as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick assessed the attitude toward the United States inside the United Nations, saying that the United States is being "ignored, scorned and abused." No one put those words in the mouth of the U.S. ambassador. They were not uttered by the many critics and opponents of the United States but were said by the U.S. ambassador in describing her experience at the United Nations and voicing her personal distress.

Although the U.S. ambassador was absolutely correct in describing the situation as it appears, she failed to discover the reasons that brought about this situation, indeed, she ignored and obliterated them. It is not sufficient to say, as the U.S. ambassador did, that the situation "was a result of years of mistaken tactics." The importance of U.S. tactics in the United Nations not withstanding, the matter goes beyond tactics when viewing U.S. stands in the world today -- tactics that are not merely mistaken but also sinful. The problem is related to U.S. policy throughout the world, a policy which is always hostile towards nations, denies their rights and destroys their interests. The ambassador failed to touch on this issue. If there is a "mistake" in the tactics that emerge within the world organization's framework, the mistake is ultimately a reflection of what is happening outside this framework and in reality.

Therefore, Mrs Kirkpatrick must ask herself about her country's stand on such issues as:

The struggle of oppressed peoples for real independence from the control of international monopolies.

Their struggle to exercise their right of self-determination.

Their struggle to expel the aggressors from lands that have been occupied by force of U.S. arms.

Their struggle to rid themselves of some Third World ruling cliques that are fully supported by the United States in order to prolong their stay in office.

The U.S. stand toward efforts to reform the world economic order. The United States has been obstructing the development of this order as the status quo provides it with further benefits and prosperity at the expense of poor nations.

The U.S. stand toward world security. It is the United States which is deploying its terrifying arsenal of weapons throughout the world, threatening it with destruction and extinction.

The U.S. stand toward racist regimes, particularly Israel.

The answers will be as sharp as a sword and will reveal to the U.S. ambassador the reasons for the situation about which she complained.

In this regard the ambassador's description of the United Nations as "an organization in which abuse and hypocrisy prevail" is meaningless. This body is partly an embodiment of world public opinion; what takes place within it is an expression of the stands, views and tendencies that interact in this wide world.

If the "abuse" in the United Nations is falling only on the United States, this is because it is the echo of what is being said in the four corners of the world; it is what the ambassador is hearing from this international forum, loudly and publically; it is what is being said to the United States everywhere, constantly reminding it that it is -- in the words of its own ambassador -- subject to "disregard and contempt."

BRIEFS

GNP, TRADE -- The gross national product of the UAE at the end of 1980 was 111,470 million dirhams at an average growth rate of 16 percent. National income for the year was 98,746 million dirhams. Total consumption amounted to 30,992 million dirhams. Imports for 1980 totaled 34 billion dirhams, while exports totaled 85 billion dirhams. The surplus in the 1980 balance of trade was 50 billion dirhams. [Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 1 Feb 82 p 2 GF]

PDRY

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TALKS WITH SOVIET PEACE BODY

EA021958 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] A joint communique was signed and issued this afternoon at the end of official talks between the delegations of the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. It stressed the continued expansion and deepening of bilateral cooperation between the two organizations within the context of world peace movements. The joint stands of the Yemeni and Soviet peace movements were also [word indistinct] and the obligations of supporting [word indistinct] the world peace movements from the consequences and dangers of the imperialist war policy.

The official talks between the delegations of the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace resumed yesterday evening. At the meeting, Brother 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq ba Dhib, member of the Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity, reviewed the activities of supporters of the Yemeni peace movement in implementing the YSP's firm and peaceful policy and the active contribution of the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity within the Arab and world peace and solidarity movement.

Brother 'Ali Ba Dhib referred to the council's efforts to convene the 13th AAPSO Council, which was held in Aden last year, and its efforts to hold an international conference on the Middle East and the dangers of the imperialist military buildup, which will be held from 6 to 9 February.

YAR

AL-MAJALLAH NOTES REASONS FOR MILITARY CHANGES

PM011213 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 29 Jan - 5 Feb 82 p 1

[AL-MAJALLAH "exclusive" report: "Reasons for Military Changes in North Yemen; 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih Proposed Immediate Unity to Aden But 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Was Embarrassed and Postponed Subject"]

[Excerpts] AL-MAJALLAH has learned from reliable sources that the new military appointments in the army command which North Yemen President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih announced 17 January are aimed at taking more effective steps to crush the forces of mutiny and destruction under the leadership of the National Democratic Front [NDF] in southern parts of the YAR.

The significance of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's decision is evident from the nature of the changes, which involved most of the army commanders. Chief of Staff Lt Col 'Abd al-'Aziz Al-Barti was dismissed from his post and replaced by Lt Col Engineer 'Abdallah Husayn Bishri. Lt Col Muhammad Salah was appointed deputy chief of staff for military affairs; Lt Col Muhammad Muqbil 'Awn deputy chief of staff for financial and administrative affairs and Lt Col Muhammad Sa'id Ghanim deputy chief of staff for training.

The course revealed that differences of opinion between President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Lieutenant Colonel al-Barti over the methods to be used to crush the sabotage activities being carried out by the NDF were the reason for the replacement of the chief of the General Staff.

It is understood that North Yemen's military campaigns against the saboteurs have not resulted in any decisive victory because of the continuing generous aid which the PDRY gives the NDF, which insists on the participation of Marxist elements from the NDF in San'a government.

It is worth noting that the NDF receives arms from the Soviet Union and money from Libya. Its forces use the bases provided them by South Yemen to have freedom of access to the northern territories in order to strike and retreat to the south. This has made the task of the North Yemeni forces extremely difficult unless they decide to chase the fleeing NDF forces into South Yemen and thus risk an outbreak of war between the two Yemens at a time when "good offices" are being pushed.

It is said that Lieutenant Colonel al-Barti and his aides did not use all the army resources to strike at the saboteurs for fear of "provoking" the South Yemeni Army. Meanwhile, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih insisted on the need for decisive action to stop a recurrence of sabotabe operations which would be exhausting for the North Yemeni Army if allowed to drag on. In the meantime the South Yemeni Army would be able to preserve its full strength, a situation that would upset the strategic balance between the two countries whose governments represent opposite ends of the right-left spectrum.

Observers expect San'a to step up its efforts to contain the sabotage operations by force now that its efforts to carry out a national dialogue with the NDF via Aden have faltered. The NDF insists on taking part in the San'a' government and on consecrating the Marxist ideology in the north as in the south.

Secret Revealed for First Time

For his part President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has exhausted all means of persuasion and negotiation to stop the attrition by sabotage operations, particularly during his recent visit to Aden. He urged President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his party aides to observe the need to give priority to the interests of the Yemeni people in the north and south, and not to those of international communist forces.

In fact, knowledgeable sources have revealed to AL-MAJALLAH that the North Yemeni president, during his visit to Aden, proposed to the South Yemeni president the immediate declaration of Yemeni unity at a general public meeting in Aden, like the peoples of British and Italian Somaliland who declared their unity 24 hours after the two parts of Somalia became independent from the British and Italian colonialism.

Some of those present at the Aden summit saw that President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih was serious in his proposal to immediately declare unity and to establish a united natural Yemen after centuries of separation. They said that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was embarrassed by this offer and said that a decision like this needs "consultation" with the command councils of the Yemen Socialist Party, such as the Politburo, and the grass-roots.

Certain sources say that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad could be sincere in his desire to curb the sabotage operations the NDF is carrying out against the north, but that it is difficult to make the NDF comply with this desire at a time it is protected by the Russian umbrella, whose designs and objectives are difficult for any president to disregard unless he is willing to expose his life to danger.

PRESIDENT TO BEGIN 2-DAY VISIT TO UAE 17 FEB

GF301035 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih is scheduled to begin a 2-day official visit to the UAE on 17 February 1982. During the visit, the YAR president will hold talks with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan on strengthening bilateral relations, current Arab developments and issues of mutual interest.

CSSR FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL LEAVES 29 JAN

JN201121 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] San'a', 29 Jan (INA) -- (Francis Linker), CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and his delegation left San'a' for home this morning after a 3-day visit to the YAR.

In a press statement before his departure, (Linker) said that his talks with YAR officials dealt with the means to develop bilateral relations and expand cooperation in the economic and trade fields.

During the visit, the CSSR official signed a protocol for economic cooperation according to which the bilateral cooperation agreement signed between the two countries in Prague in 1958 was renewed.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN TRADE PROTOCOL -- A trade protocol was signed at the Ministry of Economy and Industry today between the YAR and Ethiopia. The protocol provides for facilitating the implementation of the agreement signed between the two countries in 1980, which stipulated the encouragement and expansion of facilities for the foreign trade establishments to purchase the goods produced in the two countries. It was signed by Muhammad Hizam Shuhati, YAR minister of economy and industry, and Yosef Wolde Mikael, Ethiopian deputy foreign minister. [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Jan 82 JN]

'ALI SAYS VISITS UNDERLINE EUROPEAN SUPPORT

NC021915 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that President Husni Mubarak's visit to both Italy and France has clearly shown Europe's support for Egypt's foreign policy and the peace policy it is pursuing, as well as its desire to exert efforts for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. 'Ali said that the meetings that were held during the visits emphasized Egypt's role, weight and importance in the region as well as its role with regard to Africa, which exactly resembles its role in the Arab world.

MUBARAK HOLDS TALKS WITH FRENCH PRESIDENT

For Cairo MENA coverage of a French television interview with President Husni Mubarak and Cairo and Paris reportage on talks with President Francois Mitterrand, see the France section of the 2 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

MUBARAK'S U.S. VISIT OF 'SPECIAL IMPORTANCE'

NC021510 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Ahmad Sha'ban Commentary: "The Joint Egyptian-U.S. Ideas Help to Push the Peace Process Forward"]

[Text] If President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's current tour of the United States and a number of European countries is characterized by a concentration of endeavors to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, then the U.S. stage of this tour acquires special importance in view of the unique developments and moves which the Egyptian-U.S. relations recently experienced and which are represented by:

1. The visit to the United States by an Egyptian military delegation, led by the chief of staff, to discuss the prospects of further military cooperation in training and the supply of arms.

2. The departure of a high-level Egyptian economic delegation to the United States, a few days before President Mubarak's visit, to hold preparatory economic talks which will be continued during the president's current visit. These two visits preceded the date on which the Reagan administration is to present its foreign aid program to the U.S. Congress.

3. The recent intensification of U.S. efforts to pull the autonomy talks out of the whirlpool in which they are in. These efforts were represented by the two visits which U.S. Secretary of State Haig paid to Cairo in the past 2 weeks -- and which included a visit to Tel Aviv after Cairo -- in a positive U.S. endeavor to narrow the sharp differences between the Egyptian and the Israeli sides on autonomy for the Palestinians.

4. The agreement of the Egyptian and U.S. views that no deadline should be set for ending the autonomy talks in the hope of achieving formulas that will be acceptable to both sides for reaching a kind of mutual approach conducive to achieving agreement between the two sides.

5. U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Senator Charles Percy's statement, following his visit to a number of Arab countries, about the need for the establishment of a Palestinian state, which indicates a better understanding than some prominent U.S. personalities of the crux of the conflict in the region.

If we add to this the statements which some Palestinian personalities made recently calling for mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians -- like the call which was made by Bethelhem Mayor Ilyas Frayj and which was later supported by Mayor Rashad ash-Shawa -- we find that the arena of dialogue during President Mubarak's current discussions in Washington is prepared for convincing the U.S. officials to establish a bridge of dialogue with the Palestinians so that the process of establishing peace in the Middle East will be crowned with success. Washington has before it a living example in this respect -- the cease-fire agreement in Lebanon which was reached a few months ago between the Palestinians and the Israelis through American-Saudi mediation.

A step taken by the United States to bring about the success of the autonomy talks and the provision of an opportunity for negotiations with the Palestinians would surely lead to new elements joining the Middle East peace process that would realize a just and lasting peace for all the peoples of the region.

U.S. ASKED TO PROMOTE ISRAEL-PLO DIALOGUE

NC291457 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Usamah 'Abd al-Ghali Commentary: "The Responsible U.S. Role for Solving the Middle East Crisis"]

[Text] It appears from the two tours made by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to bring closer the view between Egypt and Israel concerning the autonomy negotiations that the differences between the two sides are still wide and that these are represented in the two sides adhering to their views on the autonomy concept.

Egypt adheres to its stand regarding Jerusalem, rejects the annexation of east Jerusalem to Israel and insists on the establishment of an elected Palestinian authority for the autonomous area, enjoying absolute powers over territory and population in various legislative and executive aspects preparatory to the Palestinian people's exercise of their right to self-determination. Israel adheres to its view of the autonomy concept as being a limited power not leading to the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

If it is agreed that the Palestine question is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that a just solution of this question is the only way to establish a comprehensive peace, it is obvious that finding this way is the correct start for achieving this goal and that any other view disregarding these facts will be futile. The most prominent facts in this question are that 1.3 million Palestinians are living under occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, that they reject that occupation and that peaceful coexistence with them cannot be achieved by suppression but by dialogue.

In its belief that a just dialogue is the right way to bring the sides closer, Egypt has sought to attract the various Palestinian parties to join the dialogue. The Egyptian stand has encouraged the U.S. side to contact the Palestinian West Bank mayors. This actually occurred during Haig's previous visit to Israel. In its conviction of the importance of the PLO's participation in preparing the Palestinian people for self-determination, Egypt has maintained its contacts with the PLO and has called for mutual recognition between the PLO and Israel. If the United States has made it a condition that the PLO should recognize Israel in return for Washington's approval to hold a dialogue with the PLO, the United States, according to its role as fully responsible partner in the peace process efforts, is called upon to urge Israel to take confidence-building measures toward the PLO to encourage it to take a positive initiative toward Israel.

The Palestine question started by plotting and aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. It was then exacerbated by suppressive measures, expansion and organized attacks on the Arabs. It is the Arabs' right to expect the United States to apply, in dealing with the Middle East crisis, the same things it is applying in dealing with the Polish crisis, namely the same concept which President Reagan has outlined in his State of the Union message to Congress concerning Poland. In his message, he said that the United States will not have normal dealings with the forces of suppression and despotism.

Naturally, the Arabs do not expect the U.S. stand regarding Israel to be on the same level as the U.S. stand regarding the Soviet Union and the military government in Warsaw. However, the Arabs realize, at least, that the United States has unlimited capabilities for solving the Middle East crisis by restricting its indefinite support for Israel and that the responsible U.S. role in settling this crisis is urged to make further contributions.

JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE AGREES ON SINAI

NC022031 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The Joint [Egyptian-Israeli] Military Committee concluded its meetings in Al-'Arish this evening. A dossier was handed [to the Egyptian side] containing illustrations and information on the installations and utilities in Yamit and other Israeli settlements in northern Sinai to the east of the provisional line preparatory to purchasing and taking over what we need of these installations and utilities.

It has also been agreed that technicians from the northern Sinai Governorate will visit the area of (Sad ar-Rawafi') and residential areas in Al-Kuntillah, Al-Qusaymah and Ra's an-Naqb. The committee also agreed that representatives from the information media should have access to the northern Sinai area on 15 February for informational coverage.

With regard to the international border between Egypt and Israel, the middle of February has been set as a date for establishing the new border markers.

GHALI SAYS WITHDRAWAL IS DIPLOMATIC VICTORY

NC030008 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2330 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has affirmed that the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai in April will be the decisive proof to the Arab and world public opinion of the victory of Egyptian diplomacy. In an interview with the Egyptian television tonight, Dr Ghali pointed out that the diplomatic activity after 26 April [as heard] will be based on a new fact, that Egypt has proved to the international community that it has succeeeded, and that through dialogue and negotiations around the same table we can achieve what we cannot achieve through military confrontation.

Dr Ghali denied that in its pursuit of peace Egypt has lost ground on the African and nonalignment level. He pointed out that Egyptian diplomacy has succeeded in confronting attempts by some rejectionist states to isolate Egypt on those two levels.

Regarding President Husni Mubarak's current visit to Washington, the minister of state for foreign affairs paid tribute to the role the United States played in the peace process, and expressed his hope that this role will continue.

'ALI DENIES POLICY CHANGE ON LIBYAN BORDER

NC022214 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2146 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 2 Feb (MENA) -- Commenting on reports regarding the opening of the Egyptian-Libyan borders yesterday for 1 hour, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that no arrangements were made with the Libyan side for the crossing of other groups.

In a statement he made to the information mission accompanying President Husni Mubarak on his current tour, 'Ali said: What really happened was that about 24 or 26 Egyptian families had arrived at the border near As-Sallum. Of course, it was illogical for them to go back after they had covered this long distance to the border, and they were permitted to enter.

He added: No arrangements were made with the Libyan side in this regard, and this policy is actually continuing. No agreement was reached to open the border, and this is not expected to take place in the near future.

'Ali said that he wanted to tell the Egyptian citizens in Libya about it because he was afraid other groups would arrive and then we would have to tell them to go back because no agreement of any kind had been reached in this regard.

WORKERS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR MUBARAK IN CABLE

NC021936 Cairo MENA in English 1910 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 2 Feb (MENA) -- The unionist movement of Egypt's workers expressed today its support for President Husni Mubarak's constructive and wise efforts to realize progress and prosperity and his struggle to bring about an overall and just Mideast peace.

The leaders of Egypt's workers affirmed in speeches delivered today at the conclusion of the meeting of the General Assembly of the Federation of Egypt's Workers, the workers' keenness on continuing and consolidating the march led by President Mubarak to increase production and push foward the national action in the various fields.

Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, minister of state for manpower and chairman of the Federation of Egypt's Workers, sent a cable to President Mubarak in the name of all the Egyptian workers in which he expressed to the president best wishes.

PRESIDENT HUSAYN SPEAKS ABOUT WAR EFFORTS

JN021517 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Speech delivered by President Saddam Husayn on 2 February in Baghdad at ceremony awarding medals to officers -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Today we have here a group of distinguished fighters of the republican guards who will be given medals of valor in appreciation for their exceptional courage in defending the homeland.

Some Arabs, unfortunately, are scheming against the men who are determined to prove their Arabism: Men like the brother king of Jordan, and the Jordanian people who have volunteered to fight alongside the Iraqi Army. Some Arabs are scheming against such an action as if it were unusual. They should be ashamed. They should realize that the unusual thing is to stand by watching, silent or plotting. We, brothers, are shouldering the extraordinary responsibility of polishing Arab psychology and morals and reviving the Arab spirit. Therefore, your sacrifices are not only for the sake of Iraq, its holy places and sovereignty, but also for the sake of motivating the Arab conscience and serving the Arab struggle, Arabism, brotherhood and solidarity.

Let everyone know that Iraq's energy is inexhaustable because it stems from the depth of history and consciences. When we say this, we feel confident, and add to it that we today are stronger than when we entered the war 18 months ago. We will continue to become stronger and stronger, God willing.

The Zionist and imperialist information media claim that Iran has achieved considerable progress in the past 6 months. If Iran has seized the small village of Al-Busaytin after losing 11,000 men, we in the central sector have also occupied more [Iranian] lands. The Iranian military leaders know this. They should tell the whole truth to the political leadership. This is the truth whether they tell their political leaders or not.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 603

JN021655 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1622 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb (INA) -- Iraqi Air Force planes continued their successful and daring raids on the Iranian enemy's positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the front throughout the entire day today. Iraqi military Communique No 603 issued this evening said that our planes returned safely to base after scoring direct and effective hits against the enemy positions and concentrations. The communique put known enemy losses for yesterday and today at 18 killed and 1 gun, 1 vehicle, 1 excavator and 4 observation posts destroyed. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 603 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With extreme valor, our glorious soldiers are continuing their activities in the operational sectors. The results for last night and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units pounded with various weapons an enemy concentration in the Shush region, killing nine of its soldiers and destroying one gun.
B. Five killed and three observation posts destroyed in the Abadan area.

C. Three killed and one excavator destroyed in the Meymak area in front of our positions at Sayf Sa'd.
D. One enemy soldier killed in the Dezful area.
E. One vehicle and one observation post destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
F. Our air force planes continued their daring and successful raids all day today against the enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the front scoring direct and effective hits and returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amounted to 18 killed and 1 gun, 1 vehicle, 1 excavator and 4 observation posts destroyed.

2. Our losses:

A. Five marytrs in all sectors.
B. The racist Persian enemy this morning shelled the Al-Basrah area with heavy artillery.

INA REPORTS TRAINING OF JORDANIAN VOLUNTEERS

JN021908 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Amman, 2 Feb (INA) -- Jordanian citizens from various sectors are still flocking to volunteer stations all over the country for the 4th consecutive day despite bad weather conditions. A Jordanian source told an INA correspondent today that the first group of volunteers from the city of Aqaba, in southern Jordan, arrived at the training centers in Amman. The source added that there are other groups expected to arrive at the training centers from Ma'an and Aqaba.

The Jordanian source explained that the volunteers will be trained for short periods before they become fully prepared for actual fighting. He added that the volunteers are now in the first stages of training and that they will join their brothers in Iraq as soon as possible to stand alongside the Iraqi brothers on the eastern front who are presenting daily examples of sacrifice and valor.

OFFICIAL SOURCE ON SYRIA'S ANTI-JORDAN STATEMENT

JN021539 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1402 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb (INA) -- An official source in the Ministry of Culture and Information today ridiculed the statement issued yesterday by the treasonous regime in Damascus on Jordan's pan-Arab stand. The source said that the Syrian regime's statement clearly shows the despicable position in which it finds itself. In a press statement today, the source added: It is both strange and ridiculous that the Syrian regime should attempt to disgrace those who are courageously and proudly waging battle while it has been silent for many years over the Zionist enemy's occupation of its territory, forgetting the true struggle and engaging itself with empty vociferous talks, with weaving plots and conspiracies and playing havoc in Lebanon without firing a single shot at the Zionist enemy. The source added: This capitulating regime which has sealed its borders with the enemy, through Kissinger's hand, has no right to talk about pan-Arab commitment and the activities of the Palestinian resistance. Everyone knows that the Palestinian fedayeen who operate from the Golan are either shot in the back or imprisoned in Hafiz al-Asad's prisons. The regime's talk in this respect has no moral or practical value.

He who can talk like this is the one who fights when his land is occupied and stands in solidarity with his brothers in their struggle. Those who direct their guns and tanks against the Syrian towns, and collude with a foreign state against a struggling Arab country which has the honor of having defended the Syrian territory when Syria was exposed to Zionist aggression, have no right to talk like this.

The source said: His Majesty King Husayn's courageous and pan-Arab initiative in declaring the door open for the Jordanian masses to volunteer alongside Iraq in its battle with the Iranian enemy has been, in addition to its pan-Arab significance, a severe blow to the treacherous and colluding regime in Damascus. Al-Asad's dubious regime is permitting itself to send arms, experts and intelligence men to the Tehran regime and to place Syria's airport at the disposal of Iranian pilots to strafe Iraq's air bases. This regime does not find any contradiction in its position. It is criticizing Jordan's noble and clear position in standing alongside a fraternal country in its just battle against an enemy which insists on continuing aggression and in declaring its intentions against the Arab territories in Iraq and the Arab Gulf.

The source wondered about the reason for this clamour among the ruling circles in Damascus. It said that the regime of treason in Damascus has dragged itself into the trap of collusion. This regime, which is being besieged by the masses in Syria, is sinking deeper in the mud of its disgraceful stands.

An old Arab proverb says: Birds of a feather flock together. Now, the source added, we see the crows of Damascus flocking with the crows of Tehran. Both of them are mongering false slogans, plotting against the Arab nation, shedding the masses' bloods, collaborating with the Zionist enemy and implementing the schemes of division, chaos and destruction woven in the lobbies of Mosad and the CIA.

In conclusion, the source said that the Arab masses are no longer deceived by the slogans of falsehood and lies and that the masses measure the soundness of any slogans by their sincerity and consistency with the supreme national interests. The weak, who are keeping silent over the occupation, closing their borders with the enemy, sowing corruption in Lebanon and destroying the residential quarters in their cities, have no right to talk about the supreme values and national responsibilities.

NEW PROPOSALS FOR FAMILY VISITS TO POW'S

JN021735 Baghdad INA in English 1640 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb (INA) -- Iraq suggested new formulae for the exchange of family visits of the prisoners of war both in Iraq and in Iran after it was established that the Iranian regime wanted to evade this humanitarian issue.

An official spokesman at the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday that Iraq accepted Turkey being the crossing-point from which the families go to both Iraq and Iran.

The spokesman pointed out that since the Iranian side was hesitating in adopting practical formalities for the exchange of visits and as long as it issues contradicting statements Iraq, for the best way of organizing the visits, suggests that both parties authorise the International Red Cross to shoulder the responsibility of organizing the operation and to take care of both parties families.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said since Iran hesitated in accepting our proposal to start the exchange of visits as from February 1, we suggest February 15th as another date or any other date to be mutually agreed upon for the commencing of the visits.

Refuting the allegations made by the Iranian assistant foreign minister, Hoseyn Kazempur Ardabili, that Iraq wanted the visits to include only the prisoners wife and son, the spokesman said Iraq had defined the family from the beginning to include the prisoners parents, wife, sons, brothers and sisters unless the prisoners family itself wanted to decrease this number.

The spokesman reiterated Iraq's readiness to accept any formula which will accomplish the humanitarian objective of the visits.

AL-YARMUK FORCES COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

JN021345 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The higher committee for the Al-Yarmuk forces held a meeting this morning under Prime Minister Mudar Badran and made a number of administrative and financial decisions related to the Al-Yarmuk forces. The committee includes the commander in chief of the armed forces and the ministers of information, finance and interior.

MOROCCAN MINISTER SUPPORTS PRO-IRAQ STAND

JN021907 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Hachmi Filali, Moroccan minister of religious endowments and islamic affairs, and voiced Morocco's support for King Husayn's initiative to allow volunteers to fight with Iraq in confronting Iranian aggression. In a statement to the Jordanian radio, Filali said: Morocco regards King Husayn's initiative as filling a vacuum which should have been filled long ago by the Arab nation.

In a statement made during a stopover in Amman on his way to Baghdad and Muscat, Filali said that he is carrying letters from Morroccan King Hassan II to President Saddam Husayn and Sultan Qabus on bilateral relations and the situation in the region. Answering a question on Morocco's intention to open the door for volunteers who wish to support fraternal Iraq, Filali said that the letters he is carrying to the Arab states are within the framework of Morocco's confrontation of the threats facing the Arab nation.

AR-RA'Y RAPS LIBYA'S STAND ON KING'S CALL

JN021155 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Feb 82 p 24

["Seven Days" column by "Observer": "Libya and Loyalty"]

[Text] With great astonishment and wonder we heard of the Libyan attitude toward His Majesty King Husayn's pan-Arab initiative to support fraternal Iraq in its just war against Iran.

Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has regretted the Jordanian stand, considering it an implication of Iraq and evasion of the pan-Arab commitment to confront the Zionist enemy. Our astonishment stems from the fact that at a time when the Libyan leader forgets or pretends to forget that by supporting fraternal Iraq we are standing along side an Arab country against a foreigner in a just war Iraq is waging on behalf of the Arab nation to restore Arab land and waters usurped by force. Libya supports Iran, which insists on usurping Arab land and rights and continues to plan a continuous plot against the Arab Gulf states in coordination and cooperation with the Zionist enemy.

We wonder how an Arab can accept to stand against his Arab brother and side with Iran, which is cooperating with Israel? We also ask how can the dispatch of Jordanian Arab volunteers to support fraternal Iraq be an implication of Iraq and evasion of the pan-Arab commitment to confront the Zionist enemy at a time when the dispatch of Libyan forces to fight in Uganda, Chad and even Qafsah [Tunisia] against the legitimate regimes there is not considered an invasion of this pan-Arab commitment, preoccupation in imaginary and peripheral battles and squandering of the Libyan Arab blood in the wrong place?

Perhaps we do not divulge a secret when we say that the Libyan authorities had officially asked Jordan to send units of its armed forces to be stationed on Libya's borders with Egypt when the situation between the two fraternal countries came to a crisis at the time of As-Sadat. However, Jordan refused to implicate itself in such an imaginary battle between the two regimes because it refuses to use Arab weapons against Arab citizens and because Arab blood is not water.

When Colonel al-Qadhdhafi visited Jordan 3 years ago, His Majesty King Husayn accompanied him on a tour of the frontline with the enemy. The colonel was deeply impressed by what he saw and expressed in one of his fits of enthusiasm his desire to finance missiles and an air defense system for the Jordanian Armed Forces. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi returned home and years passed without his promise being fulfilled. He might have forgotten that one of the most important Arab qualities is to fulfill one's promise.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ROMANIAN MINISTER HELD

Minister Arrives 1 Feb

JN012142 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Ion Stanescu, head of the Romanian Department for Construction Abroad, arrived in Amman via Ar-Ramtha this evening at the head of an economic delegation which will visit Jordan for several days. While here Stanescu will meet with several Jordanian officials at the National Planning Council, the oil refinery and the electricity authority. The delegation will also hold talks on means of further promoting the joint economic and commercial cooperation between Jordan and Romania.

Talks Held 2 Feb

JN021948 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] An expanded meeting was held at the Ministry of Trade and Industry between the Jordanian side under Walid 'Asfur, minister of trade and industry, and the Romanian side under Ion Stanescu, head of the Romanian Department for Construction Abroad. The two sides discussed the means of strengthening the economic and trade relations between the two countries and ways to develop and promote these relations. They discussed the balance of trade between the two countries and the increase of Jordanian phosphate exports to Romania. They also discussed the expansion in power generating and the expansion in the Jordan oil refinery being implemented by Romania.

BRIEFS

THREE AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- Amman -- The Council of Ministers has appointed Dr Nasir ad-Din al-Batayinah as ambassador to Romania, Dr Walid as-Sa'di as ambassador to Turkey and 'Amir Shammut as ambassador to the UAE. [Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 3 Feb 82 p 1 JN]

UN'S URQUHART HOLDS TALKS ON UNIFIL ROLE

NC031042 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] At 1045 today, UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart left Beirut for Damascus by air after holding talks with senior Lebanese officials on the situation on southern Lebanon and the UNIFIL role there.

In a statement at the airport, Urquhart said that he cannot now cite results of his talks in Lebanon, adding: All that I can say is that we have discussed with the Lebanese Government various subjects relating to the role of the UN forces operating in southern Lebanon and the difficulties these forces encounter so that they can be eliminated and progress can be achieved. I will report on the results of my talks in Lebanon to the UN Secretary General so that we can tackle these subjects in the future and the difficulties confronting our forces in the south.

Answering a question, Urquhart said that he was leaving for Damascus and that he will return to Beirut tomorrow and proceed to An-Naqurah to inspect the UN forces there before going to Amman and Israel.

HADDAD OPPOSES UNIFIL REINFORCEMENT ILAN

TA021845 Marj 'Uyun Voice of Hope in English 1800 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Speaking on the Voice of Hope, Major Sa'd Haddad, the leader of free Lebanon, addressed a message to the UN undersecretary for special political affairs, Brian Uruquhart. Major Haddad [words indistinct] the Lebanese officials for seeking reinforcement of UNIFIL (?contingents) in southern Lebanon in order to extend UNIFIL influence in a larger area in the south of the country. Major Haddad questioned the legitimacy of this request in the light of the [word indistinct] inability of UNIFIL to stem the violence in areas under its control at this time.

VOL NOTES ISRAEL REINFORCING POSITIONS IN SOUTH

NC030850 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] A state of cautious calm prevails in the areas of the recent clashes in southern Lebanon and in the southern suburb of Beirut.

Meanwhile, reports from southern Lebanon indicate that Israel is continuing to reinforce its military positions opposite the Palestinian and leftist positions, particularly in the Shab'a area, where Israeli tanks have been seen taking up position.

As part of the Israeli action to confront the Palestinian infiltrations, observers have noted Israeli television showing several photographs of dangerous crocodiles being bred in the Jordan River to check such infiltration.

DAMASCUS SURVEYS DEMONSTRATION AGAINST U.S.

JN021753 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The Syrian working class has expressed its anger at and denunciation and rejection of the Zionist enemy's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. The Syrian working class also denounced the U.S. stand supporting the Zionist enemy's measures of aggression against the usurped Arab territories. This took place during a mammoth march organized by the working class in Damascus this morning in which thousands of workers participated.

International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU] secretariat general members, members of the executive bureau of the Syrian Trade Unions Federation, the members of the secretariat general of the Palestinian and Jordanian Trade Unions Federation, the secretaries general of the textile, mining, oil, petrochemical, transport and services trade unions in the Arab homeland, representatives of the Arab professional organizations and the members of the Damascus trade unions, participated in the march.

The working masses gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy in Damascus denouncing President Reagan's policy and his administration which is hostile to the Arab nation and its struggle for the liberation of its occupied territories, the safeguarding of the Palestinian people's legitimate inalienable right to determine their fate and establish their independent state over their national soil of Palestine.

The thousands of workers who participated in this mammoth march reiterated the working class determination to pursue the struggle under the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, against all forms of conspiracies and aggression until the achievement of victory over our enemies and until our occupied Arab territories are liberated.

Afterward the workers submitted to the U.S. charge d'affaires in the U.S. Embassy a protest memorandum signed by hundreds of thousands of workers in which the working class expressed its denunciation of the hostile stands and practices that the United States is adopting against Arab causes. The workers also condemned U.S. policy which is based on despotism, aggression, the disavowal of international conventions and its flouting of humane principles and values. The memorandum also stressed that the multifaceted U.S. support for Zionist occupiers has made Israel a military base of aggression and an arsenal which enabled it to occupy more Arab territories and to annex them as is the case for Arab Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

The memorandum also held the United States responsible for the exacerbation of world tension and for bringing the world to the brink of war. The memorandum called on the U.S. people and their working class to reject U.S. policy and to confront Reagan who besmirched the U.S. people's reputation and made them enjoy the world peoples' hostility and anger.

The memorandum called on the U.S. administration to understand very well that the forcible occupation of the land of others, its annexation, the imprisonment of thousands of Arab citizens, the continued threats to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the pursuit of the Camp David scheme and the autonomy conspiracy will not lead to a real and just peace because the requisites for the peace that the region aspires to and its conditions are very well known to the world at large and acknowledged in UN resolutions, the charter and by UN organizations.

At the end of the march, 'Izz ad-Din Nasir, president of the Syrian Trade Unions Federation, held a press conference attended by Arab and foreign press correspondents and representatives of radio stations and television networks.

Opening the press conference, 'Izz ad-Din Nasir read the press statement issued by the executive bureau of the Syrian Trade Unions Federation. Then he answered questions by the press on the ICATU central council's decision at its emergency session and which deals with boycotting U.S. goods and suspending all dealings with the United States.

On the nonacceptance by the U.S. Embassy of the protest memorandum, 'Izz ad-Din Nasir said: We want this march to be peaceful and at the end a protest memorandum will be submitted. This is a civilized act and is acknowledged internationally. Their rejection of the memorandum means that they disavow all international norms and customs.

TV on Demonstration

JN022020 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The Syrian working class has expressed its anger at, denunciation and rejection of the Zionist enemy's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. The Syrian working class also denounced the U.S. stand supporting the Zionist enemy's measures of aggression against usurped Arab territories. This took place during a mammoth march organized by the working class in Damascus this morning in which thousands of workers participated.

At the end of the march, 'Izz ad-Din Nasir, president of the Syrian Trade Unions Federation, held a press conference attended by Arab and foreign press correspondents and representatives of radio stations and television networks.

Opening the press conference, 'Izz ad-Din Nasir read the statement issued by the executive bureau of the Syrian Trade Unions Federation. The statement says that the Syrian working class organized this march to reiterate the support of the working class and the masses of our people for our party, front and the leader of our march in their efforts to deepen the course of socialism and progress, to liberate occupied Arab territories and their denunciation of the Zionist enemy's decision to annex the Golan Heights and to expose the unlimited U.S. support for the Zionists.

The statement stresses that the working class views the U.S. veto as another part of U.S. hostility toward peoples rights, including our Arab people. The working class also considers the veto as a reaffirmation of U.S. hostility to the progress, socialism and liberation which revolutionary Syria is adopting and of the U.S. desire to drag our steadfast country and the Arab national liberation movement to capitulation, humiliation and subservience.

The statement adds that leader President Hafiz al-Asad has clearly stated that the United States wants the Arabs as followers and not friends and that, except for Israel, the United States does not have a policy in this region. That's why our masses and working class have not been surprised by U.S. measures against the Arab region and the Middle East.

The statement says that our working class and all the factions of our Arab toiling masses believe that the road to victory, the road to building an Arab socialist and unified society, will take place neither through friendship with the imperialist United States, humiliating negotiations with the usurper Zionist enemy, failing to achieve the objectives of socialism and progress nor through giving up friendship, cooperation and the common struggle with the world's national liberation movement, the socialist bloc and the democratic and progressive forces.

The statement stresses that the raging march witnessed in Damascus today has confirmed these objectives and realities. It has also confirmed that there will be no place for imperialism, Zionism and reaction in our Arab homeland.

The statement says that our working class will pursue its militant march through action and production, its armed factions and its cohesion with the forces of our toiling people and our valiant armed forces led by our great party and its secretary general, comrade struggler President Hafiz al-Asad.

After this, Comrade 'Izz ad-Din Nasir answered questions by the press, stressing that we shall do our best to check U.S. hegemony. He said: We are committed to the resolutions issued by the emergency meeting of the central council of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions held in the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah on 7 January. These resolutions called for boycotting U.S. goods. We began to implement these resolutions beginning with U.S. cigarettes and even U.S. clothing.

On the refusal of the U.S. ambassador in Damascus to receive the protest memorandum from the workers' representatives, Comrade 'Izz ad-Din Nasir said: This stand is not new to us because the U.S. ambassador represents the spirit of a U.S. policy that is hostile to culture and mankind.

DAMASCUS REVIEWS KHADDAM AN-NAHAR INTERVIEW

JN021458 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] New York -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said: We in Syria are continuing our basic policy which was drawn up following the blessed corrective movement. This policy is based on strengthening Arab solidarity against the Israeli enemy. Serious work is necessary to transform the present Arab situation into a more serious and better situation. This cannot be realized unless everyone becomes aware that the Zionist enemy is threatening the entire Arab nation.

In an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR's correspondent in New York, Khaddam said that to defeat aggression, realize their pan-Arab aims and defend their existence, the Arabs must establish a regional balance of power that will be based on strong Syrian-Arab solidarity and strong and firm relations between the Arabs and the Soviet Union. Khaddam pointed out that the future of Arab-U.S. relations will not be right so long as U.S. Middle East strategy is based on ensuring the largest possible support for Israel in order to launch the largest possible aggressions against the Arab nation.

Answering a question about the U.S. veto in the UN Security Council, Khaddam said: The annexation of the Golan proves that Israel continues to make plans in order to realize its aggressive and expansionist aims and to establish a kingdom from the Nile to the Euphrates. The U.S. veto did not surprise us because we know the nature of the U.S.-Israeli relations.

Answering a question on UN efforts and the UN General Assembly's extraordinary session regarding the Israeli decision to annex the Golan, Khaddam said: We are waging a battle which is part of the overall battle against Israel. We began this battle at the United Nations and through contacts with all international forces, blocs and world states. We are certain that the UN General Assembly will take positive and good resolutions both on the position regarding the Israeli decision and on the Arab-Israeli struggle. After the UN General Assembly meetings, we will resort to the Arab foreign ministers meeting in order to discuss various aspects of the situation within the framework of our comprehensive view of the Arab-Israeli struggle.

Answering a question on Lebanon and the Arab Followup Committee, Khaddam said: The committee will meet early March in order to begin a new phase in work to realize national reconciliation and to help our Lebanese brothers reach a more positive situation.

Further on Interview

JN022033 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1955 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Khaddam denied that Syria has called for neutralizing the Gulf states in the Iraqi-Iranian war, adding that he found a feeling among brother Arab leaders in the Gulf that there is an unatural situation in the region which must be tackled. The region, he added, must stay aloof from international and local struggles. The issue, Khaddam said, is not that of neutralization but of helping the region avoid the evils of disputes, struggles and attrition. Khaddam denied any idea of Syria's mediating in the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Khaddam also denied reports of a coup attempt in Syria and said: Those who bet on trouble in Syria are out of touch with reality and in another world.

On Egypt, Khaddam described Mubarak's Egypt as that of As-Sadat and Camp David and said that Egypt is now under Israeli occupation.

KHADDAM INTERVIEWED BY MONTE CARLO RADIO

JN022133 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2030 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam by Monte Carlo radio Washington correspondent Basim al-Mu'allim -- live or recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Today is the third day of the UN General Assembly extraordinary session to discuss the issue of occupied Golan. The most that can be expected from this session is a decision that will not obligate Israel. Why have you come to the United Nations, to the Security Council and the General Assembly? What do you intend to do?

[Answer] We have come to the United Nations because we always want to adhere to international legitimacy and to promote the role of the United Nations as an organization which is responsible for preserving international peace and security. We have come to the United Nations in order to tighten the ring of isolation around Israel. We have realized this objective. If we recall the speeches of the heads of delegations both in the Security Council and in the General Assembly, we find that all of these speeches strongly support Syria. All the statements issued by all the states in the world including Israel's friends show that the Syrian political moves have been able to completely (?isolate) Israel. This undoubtedly constitutes a great political achievement. There is a difference between a situation where Israel fights us with the world supporting it, and a situation when we confront Israel's aggression with the world supporting us. We must not forget that Israel was created because of world support for the establishment of such an aggressive entity in the region. Under the umbrella of this world support, Israel mounted the 1956 aggression against Egypt and the 1967 aggression against Syria, Egypt and Jordan. Because of this world support, Israel always had the excuse that the Arabs wanted to push the Jews into the sea. When we expose the truth about Israel to the world and reveal its racist and aggressive nature, we go a long way in serving our aims in liberation and in regaining our national and pan-Arab aims.

[Question] You are going to Tunis to attend the Arab foreign ministers conference. What does Damascus expect to achieve in this conference?

[Answer] At the Tunis meeting we shall submit the situation as it is. We shall submit clear and definite ideas. We hope that these ideas will be discussed in a spirit of responsibility for strengthening Arab steadfastness against Israeli aggression. We shall exert all possible efforts to achieve the largest Arab support, nay the biggest Arab backing of us in this issue, that of the Israeli-Arab dispute and particularly the Golan issue.

[Question] Finally, let us speak about Lebanon. Do you expect this spring will be a hot one in Lebanon or a calm one?

[Answer] As I see it now, all Lebanese sides are in a position that is less negative than in previous stages. This situation will make us, in the Arab Followup Committee and in Syria, do our best to exert more efforts to achieve positive and serious steps on the road to national accord. Of course, some explosions and outside attempts may take place to exploit existing breaches for destroying the course of national accord and action for restoring security and calm to Lebanon. We shall confront such attempts as best as we can. I believe that we in the Arab Followup Committee expects to achieve positive steps in the next stage.

PARIS PAPER INTERVIEWS INFORMATION MINISTER

JN310939 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 30 Jan 82 pp 25, 26

[Interview by AL-MUSTAQBAL correspondent Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh with Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad in Damascus -- date not given]

[Text] Some European and U.S. radios and newspapers, as well as some Arab Gulf newspapers, last week reported a coup attempt in Syria. For example, the Washington POST gave more details, reporting that tanks had taken up positions in front of government buildings in Damascus, that hundreds were being arrested and that the Syrian Army had been put on alert.

I flew from Paris to Damascus at night. Traffic at Damascus International Airport was normal. When I arrived at the Vendome Hotel, Syrian singer Marwan Husam ad-Din was singing and hundreds of clients were either dining or drinking.

The following morning, before meeting any official I roamed the streets of Damascus to become acquainted with what had taken place. I have learned that several arrests had been made in the air force and in the armored corps, but that the arrests were not the result of a coup attempt but the result of 'whispers' by these officers. More than one officer informed the authorities about these whispers. The authorities, believing that the current stage does not permit such peripheral talk, summoned these officers by phone and arrested them. There were no more than 18 officers.

Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad is a colleague before being Syria's information minister. Upon meeting him I asked him about the truth of the coup attempt. He said: The Syrian statement refuting these claims was clear when it stated that the era of coups in Syria no longer exists.

[Question] Arrests, however, have been made and I have learned about this....

[Answer] I have been frank with you and so is the statement. The coup attempt reported by the radios and newspapers in the West has not taken place. They have reported this out of wishful thinking. Syrian citizens have never been so cohesive with their political leadership as they are now. Syria is now waging a fierce battle against the Zionist enemy, who is strategically and militarily allied to the United States. The Syrian citizen is very well aware of this fact. I invite you to go to the streets, visit any Syrian governorate and ask the ordinary citizen about his feelings toward his political leadership. Then go back to Paris and write about reality. You shall find us more open-minded than you imagine.

[Question] While talking about the domestic situation in Syria, can we become acquainted with the facts reached by the Ba'th Party Central Committee which met in Damascus two weeks ago?

[Answer] The latest Ba'th Party Central Committee meeting focused on the state's general budget, the approval of its general guidelines and a review of the committee's previous decisions to see what has been implemented and the obstacles that prevented the implementation of others. The committee also discussed how to improve performance in government departments and public companies. The committee members were greatly satisfied with what has been and is being achieved in Syria on the economic and industrial levels. The committee members were also greatly satisfied with the soundness of the Syrian economy and the positive signs for the future. We, in Syria, are building ourselves in a sound manner and consider the process of economic construction a vital part of our defensive strength.

[Question] Can you tell me about Syria's steps after the U.S. veto of the imposition of sanctions on Israel?

[Answer] As a direct act of aggression against Syria and the Arab nation, the U.S. veto was expected by us because U.S. imperialism has become Israel's basic partner. In light of the logical course of events, it has become the direct enemy of our people's progress, liberation and their search to liberate their occupied territories. We have launched a wide-scale and intensive political campaign at the Arab and international level to expose Israel's expansionist, aggressive and racist character. We shall pursue these moves with all our brothers and friends in the world. We shall continue to reiterate our rights to our land with all methods regardless of the results of these moves.

[Question] Does this mean Syria will resort to military force if an impasse is reached?

[Answer] The international community, through the UN Security Council and the General Assembly, has condemned Israeli trends toward expansion and aggression. These two forums have adopted many resolutions condemning Israel, which Israel with U.S. political, economic and military encouragement and assistance has rejected. The part of the Golan still under occupation has the same value as all other occupied territories. We shall seek to liberate all our occupied territories and to wrest all our usurped rights with all means. The arrogance of the mighty, which Israel practices, does not frighten us, jsut as it never frightened us in the past. We are ready to defend our land, people and homeland at all times against any foolhardy action the Israeli command might carry out. We have high confidence in ourselves, in our intrinsic strength and in the support of our brothers and friends. This makes us capable of remaining committed to our principles and to reject any bargaining over these principles. As President Hafiz al-Asad has stated, Syria cannot be forcibly dragged to positions that are contradictory to what it wants. Syria is not afraid and cannot be made to fear. This means that Syria constitutes the decisive factor in the region and embodies Arab aspirations for a dignified and free future.

We believe in a just, lasting and comprehensive peace. We have defined the components of this peace to the international community without which any peace cannot be achieved. We continue to insist on this principled pan-Arab course while at the same time we shall continue to insist on struggling against the enemies of peace.

What Israel and U.S. imperialism are trying to do is to drag the Arabs toward capitulation and have them squander Arab territories and Arab rights as As-Sadat did. This cannot happen to us and cannot be achieved. We shall not bargain with any inch of our territory, relinquish any part of it or give up any of our rights regardless of difficulty, pressure, or the deterioration of circumstances. This is because it is not our right, if we are not capable now of liberation, to confiscate our future generations' rights to pursue the struggle for liberation. We are strong and this strength stems from our free will. Our free will belongs to a free human being who is very well aware of his history and knows how to safeguard and continue this dignified history.

[Question] After President Hafiz al-Asad's tour of Saudi Arabia and some Arab Gulf countries, it has been reported that Syria will mediate the Iraqi-Iranian dispute. It has also been reported that President al-Asad will visit Tehran to settle this dispute. Where lies the truth?

[Answer] Contrary to all reports, no one asked Syria to carry out this mediation. We believe the current objective circumstances are not suitable for mediation to end this tragic and regrettable war.

[Question] It has been reported in Paris and Washington that Syrian forces will withdraw from Lebanon for good before the Lebanese presidential elections next summer. How true are these reports?

[Answer] We in Syria wish for the circumstances that led to the entry of our forces into Leganon to end as soon as possible because these forces entered Lebanon to achieve overt and clear pan-Arab and humanitarian objectives.

They will remain in Lebanon so long as need requires. Lebanese presidential elections are a Lebanese domestic issue. We in Syria, as we have done in the past, will continue to seek to create a suitable atmosphere that will help the Lebanese legitimate authorities impose their sovereignty over all Lebanese territory. In this respect we believe that the achievement of national accord in Lebanon is absolutely necessary for restoring security to Lebanon. We have offered sacrifices and continue to do so to help our Lebanese brothers, regardless of political or religious affiliation. We shall continue to help them until the circumstances that called on them to ask for our help no longer exists.

MONDAY MORNING INTERVIEWS INFORMATION MINISTER

JN012038 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad has asserted that Syria, which is strong through depending on itself, the party and its people, will never renounce its pan-Arab principles and will never be dragged into positions contradicting its principles. He said: We have confidence in ourselves because we are building modern Syria and have confidence in our future because we are forging ahead toward this future through the efforts of strugglers who are armed with a clear vision and the courage to move toward their just objectives.

In a comprehensive interview published today by the Lebanese English magazine MONDAY MORNING, the information minister touched on a number of urgent Arab issues.

On the UN General Assembly session, the minister said the convening of the UN General Assembly under such circumstances is a new opportunity. Through it we assert our principles for freedom and peace and we explain to the world at large that we, having faith in and endeavoring to achieve a just peace, will not bargain over our rights and will not relinquish an atom of our national and pan-Arab soil. We will also not give up our rights in the various occupied Arab territories.

The information minister asserted that there is a wide gap between the peace we aspire to and the capitulation that U.S. imperialism and Zionism are trying to impose on us. We tell them now and at any time that Syria is strong and will never go back.

To a question on the Arab situation, the minister said that the Arab situation suffers from division but it is not as bad as depicted by the mass media in the West. President Hafiz al-Asad's tour of the Arab east managed to creat a better atmosphere for a collective Arab move and for a joint Arab action capable of confronting the dangers of Israeli expansion, which is protected and supported by the United States in the economic, political and military fields.

Information minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said that the United States is paying $15-20 million daily to Israel. This is in addition to grants and the fund-raising it allows Israel. He said that such hostile action by the United States and Israel against us calls for pooling all Arab resources to face and deter this aggression.

The minister asserted: We in Syria are backed by our Arab nation and our friends in the world. We will continue the struggle until we liberate our territories and regain our usurped rights despite all hardships and pressures.

To a question on relations with Jordan, the information minister expressed regret over the Jordanian Government's action in fabricating incidents to create tension with Syria. He said: the only explanation for the Jordanian stand is that it is part of the imperialist onslught on Syria to weaken its position as they imagine it.

The minister stressed: Since the corrective movement, we in Syria have considered Arab solidarity one of the firm strategic principles in our policy. We have not been the first to antagonize any Arab state since the corrective movement. But we say frankly that those who want to play the role of a broker for the enemy of the Arabs will not escape the vengeance of the people.

To a question on relations between Syria and the United States after the U.S. veto, Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said: We consider the United States the primary enemy of the Arab people responsible for the continuation of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories. He said Israel's arrogance against the Arabs and against any just and all-out peace is the same as U.S. arrogance and hostility against the Arabs.

Asked about Syrian-Soviet relations, the information minister said: The relations between Syria and the Soviet Union are relations of strong strategic friendship. We always appreciate the Soviet Union's principled stand in support of our just cause.

To another question on the possibility of signing a strategic cooperation agreement between the two countries, the minister said Syria will do everything possible to intensify its defensive capabilities to confront Israeli arrogance and the Zionist expansionist trend. He added: There is nothing dearer than the soil of our homeland, the rights of our people and the dignity of our kinfolk.

Asked about the occupied Golan, the information minister said that the part of the Golan still occupied is like the other occupied Arab territories. It was occupied by means of force and should be regained by force. Force does not mean military force alone. It can also mean economic and political force. The minister said: Our first and foremost concern in every step we take is the liberation of occupied Arab territories. It is not our right to give up this objective and we will never do so for the sake of our people's present and future so that our sons will not be oppressed by occupation or subjugated by imperialism and Zionism.

On the French attitude toward the annexation of the Golan, the minister said: We wish that France, whose previous stands we appreciated, would maintain the policy it pursued from 1967 until the early days of the new administration.

EGYPTIAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT LEADER ARRIVES

JN012016 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Damascus, 1 Feb (SANA) -- Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, secretary general of the Egyptian Nationalist Movement, arrived in Damascus at 1830 this evening on a visit of several days to Syria at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's National Command. While here, Ash-Shadhili will hold talks with several state and party officials.

Speaking to the press upon arrival, Lieutenant General ash-Shadhili said: I am delighted to be visiting Syria, the symbol of revolution and struggle and the edifice of the Arab struggle, to meet with the Syrian Arab brothers to exchange viewpoints on the current situation in the Arab homeland, particularly in Egypt.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD CONFERS WITH PFLP'S HABASH

JN011542 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Damascus, 1 Feb (SANA) -- At noon today President Hafiz al-Asad received PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash. The meeting was attended by PFLP officials Ahmad al-Yamani and Sabir Muhyi ad-Din.

The discussions during the meeting focused on the current situation on the Lebanese and Arab arenas and the latest developments in the area in light of the escalation of the Zionist enemy's acts of aggression and threats against the Arab nation, particularly Syria and the Palestinian resistance, and also in light of the U.S. veto at the UN Security Council protecting the Zionist enemy against any sanctions.

The two sides stressed the need for exerting all efforts on the local, Arab and international levels to bolster Arab capability to firmly confront hostile designs and threats and to continue the struggle for the sake of liberating occupied Arab territories, guaranteeing the Palestinian people's full national rights and regaining all usurped Arab rights.

VOL CLAIMS EXECUTIONS INCLUDE NAVY COMMANDER

NC011802 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, the officers executed in Syria include Maj Gen (Michel Mustarih), the commander of Syrian Naval Forces. The radio reported a few days ago that an officer with the rank of major general had been executed but did not give his name. However, today's information confirmed the execution of Major General (Mustarih), who was being held at the Latakia prison.

NEW CHIEF EDITOR APPOINTED FOR AL-BA'TH

PM011339 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Damascus -- A decision has been issued by the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party appointing Comrade Turki Saqr director general and chief editor of AL-BA'TH publishing house. Comrade Saqr was chief editor of JAYSH ASH-SHA'B magazine published by the Political Department of the army and armed forces.

TISHRIN CONDEMNS JORDAN FOR SUPPORTING IRAQ

JN021130 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Damascus, 2 Feb (SANA) -- In a commentary today, TISHRIN says it is no secret that whenever our nation is exposed to a new aggression or a step is taken toward pooling efforts, mobilizing potentials and unifying ranks, those geniuses well trained at working against national interests and issues are quick to blare out calls dividing ranks, potentials and efforts and to strike at good, sincere stands and aspirations. The paper adds: Hence, we must link the various suspect calls, allegations and proposals with Syria's fight against the Golan annexation and efforts to secure a cohesive Arab stand to defeat aggression. The paper says the best example of this is the role the conspirators still play in Lebanon at the expense of its security, sovereignty, independence and territorial unity. Another example is Jordan, where the regime is trying to make the main concern of our heroic people there the confrontation of any pan-Arab mobilization or action and volunteering in the war against the allies of our cause. Meanwhile, in Syria, agent gangs and tools of imperialism tried through concentrated campaigns and bloody crimes to harm our people's national unity, pan-Arab trends and courageous steadfastness and confrontation.

TISHRIN concludes, saying: Arab Syria has always told those agents that we are holding out and that Syria will fight for victory of the nation's cause and will confront all the enemies of this cause, their agents and instruments, strongly determined to continue its march with confidence in itself, the future and the just cause it is advocating in the name of all the Arabs as well as all the free and honorable people in the world.

OIL MINISTER RECEIVES ROMANIAN OFFICIAL

JN011500 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Damascus, 1 Feb (SANA) -- Dr 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak, minister of oil and natural resources, this morning received the Romanian minister of state in the Romanian Ministry of Industrial Construction, his delegation and the Romanian ambassador in Damascus. It was attended by Nadir Nabulsi, deputy minister of oil and natural resources; the general manager of the Baniyas refinery; the general manager of the general corporation for geological and mineral health; the general manager of the phosphates corporation; and several technicians at the Oil Ministry.

During the meeting, discussions centered on the appropriate measures that must be taken at the Baniyas refinery before the final experimental stage, which is due to commence at the beginning of this week. The discussions also reviewed matters concerning marketing Syrian phosphates in Romania. At the conclusion of their meeting, the Syrian and Romanian sides stressed the need to deepen mutual cooperation between the two countries in all fields, especially regarding oil and mineral wealth.

BRITAIN'S LORD CARRINGTON DUE TO ARRIVE 31 MAR

TA021829 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington is due to arrive in Israel on 31 March. During his 2-day stay, Carrington is to see Prime Minister Begin and other Israeli leaders for talks on the Middle East situation and the continuation of the peace process.

The Voice of Israel's London correspondent says the Foreign Office hopes that Carrington's visit will help bridge differences between Israel and Britain and moderate Israel's opposition to the EEC Middle East policy.

Two weeks after his trip to Israel, Lord Carrington will visit Syria. British observers say Carrington may meet PLO chief 'Arafat in Damascus.

MFO COMMANDER: MAIN ELEMENTS TO ARRIVE BY 20 MAR

TA021150 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Feb 82 p 2

[Report by the military correspondent]

[Text] The main elements of the Multinational Force and Observers [MFO] will arrive in the Sinai on the eve of 20 March, over 1 month before the Israeli withdrawal from the peninsula, and the MFO's headquarters will be established in the Eytan airbase in northern Sinai. This was stated by the MFO commander, Lt Gen Fedrick V. Bull-Hansen Norway, in an interview with HA'ARETZ.

Lieutenant General Bull-Hansen arrived in Israel a few days ago to conduct a thorough working tour of the Sinai. He noted that the main immediate problem was to prepare a communications system and living quarters for the units scheduled to arrive in the Sinai shortly. As for the establishment of an MFO position on Tiran island, Bull-Hansen said he realized this was a serious matter which is now being discussed by the MFO's director general and the commander, who are the officials authorized to determine how the MFO will discharge its duties.

POST: ANALYSIS OF INTELLIGENCE DOCUMENT

TA031052 Jerusalem POST in English 3 Feb 82 p 5

[Report from Washington by Wolf Blitzer: "Scrutinizing Israel's Security Secrets"]

[Excerpt] The March 1979 U.S. Central Intelligence Agency report on Israel's foreign intelligence and security services has a bold "secret" across the top of its cover page. Below that word is written "noform-noncontract-orcon," which means "not releasable to foreign nationals, not releasable to contractors or contractor/consultants, and dissemination and extraction of information controlled by originator."

What that extremely sensitive 47-page document was doing in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in November 1979 when Iranian militants stormed the building is not exactly clear. An embarrassed CIA here in Washington has maintained a complete silence. And why that type of classified information was not quickly destroyed just before the embassy takeover will forever remain a mystery.

But that U.S. document, like many others in the embassy, quickly found its way into the hands of the Iranian revolutionaries, who have now published it as a softcover book and widely distributed it in their country.

On Monday, the Washington POST published on its front page a lengthy report on the document. Three U.S. freelance journalists had returned from a recent visit to Iran with copies of the CIA report.

Since Monday, copies of the original have been circulated widely in Washington. The major television networks displayed them prominently on their nightly news programmes. Virtually every serious journalist here has managed to pick up a copy.

The CIA report comes complete with organizational charts depicting Israel's various intelligence services -- the Mosad, the Shin Bet, the Army, Navy and Air Force Intelligence Services and the National Police.

As if to spice the document up somewhat, photographs were included of the captured Israeli agent Johann Wolfgang Lotz illustrating the use of a transmitter during his trial in Cairo in 1963; of the late Dr. Israel Beer, a Soviet agent captured in Israel; of the National Police headquarters in Jerusalem; and of an Israeli border guard post under construction in 1970 near Kfar Rosenwald (Zarit).

It also includes a glossary of related Hebrew words, like va'adat rashei hasherutim, or the committee of the heads of the services.

The section that "comments on principal sources" explains that "most of the information in this publication has been derived from a variety of sources including covert assets of the Central Intelligence Agency, publications of the Israeli Government and reports prepared by the United States Department of Defence."

Thus, it indirectly confirms that the U.S. continues to spy on Israel.

The research was "basically completed in 1976," although it was updated for re-release in 1979.

In general, the report has high praise for Israel's intelligence services. "Israel's intelligence and security services are among the best in the world," it says. "Their expert personnel and sophisticated techniques have made them highly effective, and they have demonstrated outstanding ability to organize, screen and evaluate information obtained from recruited agents, Jewish communities, and other sources throughout the world."

As highlighted by the Washington POST this week, the report also documents various incidents -- mostly in the early 1950s -- of Israeli covert operations against the United States, including attempts to intimidate, blackmail and bribe U.S. officials.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES WASHINGTON POST REPORT

TA021713 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The document published yesterday in the Washington POST about the Israeli Mosad appears to be a product of a misleading campaign aimed at harming Israel and its institution for intelligence and special operations. This is what intelligence affairs commentator Ya'aqov Karoz, says. Nevertheless, if the document is genuine and was composed by CIA personnel, then it emerges that it is the Americans themselves who dealt and are dealing in spying against Israel, Karoz believes. According to the U.S. paper, the Mosad maintains links with intelligence services of Western countries and also with Muslim countries, including Turkey and Indonesia. The paper also states that in the 1950's the Israeli security forces placed bugging devices in the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. Our military correspondent, Sha'ul Stav, spoke with Karoz:

[Begin recording] [Stav] Ya'aqov Karoz, good evening.

[Karoz] Good evening.

[Question] Concerning the document the Washington POST published yesterday about the Israeli Mosad: In your opinion, how credible is that document?

[Answer] Look, in that document -- just as in all documents of this type -- there are genuine parts and distorting sections. If this really is misinformation [last word in English], if somebody decided to distribute that document in order to damage Israel's status, Israel's prestige, Israel's image and that of Jews in general, then by its nature he declared things in it that are incorrect; there are many things in that document which are basically lies.

[Question] Who, in your opinion, is interested in distributing disinformation of this sort about Israel?

[Answer] Certainly, first of all, the countries that are unsympathetic to Israel as it is today, or that are unsympathetic to it in general, are interested. The Soviet Union has been very occupied in such disinformation, and in this document as it was published, or as it has reached us to date, there is...

[Question] A Soviet fingerprint?

[Answer] There is a fingerprint, yes. There have been similar cases of this type. But it is not just the Soviet Union that is occupied with disinformation. The word is, of course, Russian; but other services, too -- in the West as well -- are occupied with disinformation.

[Question] You speak about a mixture of truths, half-truths and lies which serve as disinformation. What, in all that collection of things published, does appear to be reasonable or could be correct?

[Answer] Look, there are proper things, and there are some that have already been publicized previously; for example, the links between the services of Israel and the United States, the ties between the services of France and Israel, the ties between the services of many Western countries and Israel in the war against terrorism. There are proper ties, they are known and they have been publicized in the past.

[Question] Is it possible that the CIA, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, sent such a classified document to Tehran, to an embassy which was already, then, besieged in Iran?

[Answer] That really does not seem so conceivable, but the entire affair of the relations between Iran after the shah's fall and the United States is so imaginary [dimyonit] that if anyone were to describe it 5 years ago, people would have said he was describing a fictional romance; anything is possible. It is possible that some sort of a document was written in the United States, not exactly like this one, and despite the fact that the embassy was already actually under siege, someone nevertheless made a mistake and sent it...

[Question] That was a very large mistake.

[Answer] A very great, grave mistake...he sent such a document which had no direct involvement with the CIA personnel in Tehran at all; this, theoretically, is possible. And after that the document was further dealt with, improved on, by whoever distributed it.

[Question] If a document like that was really written by the CIA, what actually can be learned about the U.S. agency?

[Answer] What can be learned is that it worked, it works and, if it really is true -- and I say this word if with a capital letter, I am not casting doubts, I am only saying that if it is true -- it means that the United States, or the CIA is in a very embarrassing position regarding Israel because the document proved, as it were, that the CIA is working secretly in Israel, collecting reports, the most secret ones, about Israel.

[Question] That is, if the CIA indeed composed this document, can we conclude that it is itself spying against Israel, that the United States is occupied in intelligence actions against us?

[Answer] Well, superficially, yes -- if the document is real.

[stav] Ya'aqov Karoz, thank you. [end recording]

SHARON ADDRESSES UNITED JEWISH APPEAL IN SAMARIA

TA021252 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] In the Samaria town of Ari'el, Defense Minister Sharon laid out Israel's position on the future of the territory. He was speaking to the UJA [United Jewish Appeal] presidents' mission. Reporter Shaim'on Ayalon was there.

[Ayalon] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said quite bluntly: Jordan is a Palestinian state and that will not permit a second Palestinian state to arise in this region. Regarding the autonomy plan for the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district, Minister Sharon said that they would, under the Camp David accords, be responsible for their own internal security. However, security beyond the internal policing was not a matter for them:

[Begin recording] [Sharon, in English] But when it comes to antiterrorist activities, or when it comes to the defense of our boundaries, Israel will keep that forever. We are not going to allow anybody to do it instead us, instead of us. Not multinational force, not UNIFIL, no UN troops, no one will replace and not accept it. And we made it very clear. And, so, if you ask me about, are we going to retain these things in our hands, the answer is positive, and it will not be a Palestinian state and not a corridor for a Palestinian state. [end recording]

[Ayalon] Defense Minister Sharon warned against setting up false hopes amongst the Palestinian Arabs, promising or hinting at facilities or conditions which Israel in the future would not or could not come up with. He pointed out that the 5-year autonomy period has not yet even begun.

[Begin Sharon recording] The Arabs are losing time, because if they would have timed the autonomy plan 3 years out of the 5 years, the transitional period would have passed already. But what can we do? I mean, we cannot force them. We tried, we believed that the autonomy plan should be signed as early as possible. We offered to do it before the 26th of April, our final day in Sinai, when we are going to redeploy our troops on our side of the international boundary, but what can we do? I mean, we can only ask, we can only propose, we can only convince, we cannot do anything more. [end recording]

SHARON: ISRAEL WANTS CEASE-FIRE TO CONTINUE

TA031020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon declared that Israel is interested in having the cease-fire with the terrorists in the north continue as long as possible. According to Sharon, Israel is doing everything it can to maintain the cease-fire.

At the same time, Israel has made it clear it has both the power and will to react in the sharpest possible manner if its citizens are hit. Sharon said this during a visit to an armored corps unit in the south.

On the signing of the peace with Egypt he said that this was only the beginning and that he hopes this process will develop into a real peace. Israel, he emphasized, should make every effort to maintain the peace.

COMMITTEE HEARS REPORT ON TERRORIST CAPTURE

TA021817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee today heard a detailed report from Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan on the capture of the terrorists in the Jordan Rift Valley on 30 January. Some committee members criticized the 30 January night news conference with military reporters, in which the chief of staff participated.

16 NEW PRESETTLEMENTS IN JUDAEA, SAMARIA, GOLAN

TA021004 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Feb 82 p 1

[Report by the military correspondent]

[Text] The names of 16 new presettlements which will be established in the next few weeks in Judaea, Samaria and the Golan Heights have recently been published. As opposed to settlements, presettlements are established on orders of the defense minister and, in the initial stage, are not allocated land or water reserves. An IDF construction unit -- rather than the Jewish Agency as in other settlements -- is in charge of the construction.

Details about the new presettlements, including a map indicating the sites and the names, have been published in BAMAHANE NAHAL. About a month ago, HA'ARETZ reported a plan to establish 10 presettlements in the West Bank. However, it has now emerged that the plan is more extensive.

It has been learned that new definitions of types of settlements established in the territories were determined a few months ago. In addition to the settlements [he'ahzuyot] there are now the presettlements [ma'ahazim]. The man in charge of this project, Mr Dani Sterfeld -- who is the Nahal's settlements officer -- explained the difference: "There is a significant difference between a settlement and a presettlement. The location of a presettlement is determined by the defense minister whereas the site of a settlement is determined by the Jewish Agency and the ministerial committee on settlement affairs. For the time being, there are no plans regarding land and water reserves -- a prerequisite for the establishment of a settlement -- for the presettlements. This does not mean that the presettlements may not be granted such reserves in the future, making possible the establishment of a settlement and, subsequently, a permanent civilian settlement."

It has been learned that the presettlements will be inhabited by members of Nahal nuclei who will mainly deal with daily security affairs. It is estimated that the establishment of these presettlements will be concluded in March.

The names of the 16 presettlements are: Hever (east of Hebron), Lahav (west of Hebron), Amazya, Negohot, Mizpe 'Adullam, Telem, Tirza, Gerizim (on Mount Gerizim), Mul Nevo (Bet Ha'arava B), Malu'ah, Perat, Peles, Gan (near Janin), Harish, Qeta', Manpuha (the latest two on the Golan Heights).

BEGIN INFORMS MK'S ON COALITION MALFUNCTIONING

TA021256 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Feb 82 p 3

[Report by Yehoshu'a Bitzur]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has sent to all the members of the coalition in the Knesset a copy of a letter he received this week from the legal adviser of the NRP faction, attorney Arye Hahn, in which the latter notes a serious negligence in running the affairs of the coalition in the Knesset and the disregard of the Knesset members in discharging their duties.

In his letter to the prime minister, attorney Hahn writes that the Knesset members are responsible for the malfunctioning and the derision of the coalition. They frequently raise proposals which attack and harm the government and, what is more, they are often absent from the most important sessions and votes. As a result, the coalition is unable to muster a majority and the government fails in many votes. Attorney Hahn claims that this state of affairs absolutely frustrates the work of the secretaries and whips of the coalition factions.

It has transpired that Knesset members neglect their work and even fail to be present at the plenary hall during votes in spite of the bells calling for their attention and the prodding of the secretaries. According to Hahn, the Knesset members are irresponsible and careless, many of them go overseas without permission and without considering coalitionary pressures.

According to attorney Hahn, various committees have also stopped functioning because the members of the coalition cannot be recruited. Ministers also absent themselves from the Knesset building although they could have held their meetings there and they do not even make an effort to attend important votes such as on the issue of the Sinai evacuation.

In view of the above, attorney Hahn asks the prime minister to exercise his clout in order to compel the members of the coalition to respect the framework to which they belong; otherwise it is doubtful whether this coalition will be able to survive.

POLL PROJECTS KNESSET SEATS DISTRIBUTION

TA011230 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Feb 82 p 2

[Report by Moshe Meisels]

[Text] In a public opinion poll, the first of its type, conducted by Dr Mina Tzemah on behalf of Dahaf, on the question as to how many Knesset seats would the Herut Movement, the liberals, the Labor Party and MAPAM gain if they ran on independent tickets and not within the frameworks of the Likud and the Alignment, it transpired that the Herut Movement would have won 44 seats, the liberals 6, and Labor Party 38 and MAPAM 7.

According to this public poll the two Likud components would have together gained 50 seats while the two Alignment components would have gained 45 seats. A poll on the distribution of the Alignment into a hawkish and a dovish camp indicated that 28 of the total 45 Alignment seats would have belonged to the hawkish camp while 17 would have been gained by the dovish camp.

According to a poll commissioned by MAPAM 64.6 percent of those polled think that Israel should be prepared to hold negotiations with any body that will recognize it, while 20.2 percent believe Israel should also be prepared to include the PLO in the negotiations with Jordan if Jordan presents this demand as a condition for conducting peace negotiations.

When the interviewees were asked to choose the most important element out of five for the state's security, 30.4 percent choose peace, 26.1 the IDF's power, 12.9 the strength of Israel's economy, 8.5 percent the level and quality of people residing in Israel and the remaining 8.4 percent choose the territories. [all figures as published]

MA'ARIV COMMENTARY ON SOVIET ROLE IN MIDEAST

TA291441 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Jan 82 p 15

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "The Key"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig came to us in Jerusalem after a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Geneva.

The issue over which the Geneva meeting was arranged was the attempt to resume the talks about limiting the nuclear race between the two superpowers. But Mr Haig actually wanted to speak on Poland. And when Gromyko speaks about Poland he somehow gets to... the Middle East.

This is what happened to the Soviet foreign minister when he summoned the Polish foreign minister to him at the peak of the Polish crisis. The joint Soviet-Polish communique concluded with their condemnation of Israel for the annexation of the Golan Heights and the memorandum of strategic understanding between Israel and the United States.

Moscow has never concealed that it regards Syria as the "southern border" of the Soviet Union. There is a lot of proof that the Soviet Union has not only turned Syria into its arsenal in the area, but since the 1960's the Soviets have been actively involved in Syria's domestic affairs, raising and dropping various splinters of the Ba'th, Syria's ruling party. Israel has had at least three opportunities to observe the fact that the Soviet Union is more sensitive about what happens in Syria then in any other Arab country.

The Soviet Union did not threaten to intervene in the 6-Day War until it seemed to them that Israel was approaching Damascus. The Soviets had enough influence to bring about the removal of Syrian tanks from Jordanian soil in 1970, when the United States and Israel acted together and the United States had the means to present the Soviets with an ultimatum. And the third time was when it appeared to the Soviets that Israel was threatening Damascus -- the Soviets then pressured As-Sadat to agree to an immediate cease-fire in the Yom Kippur war.

This sensitivity regarding the Syrians has been and still is the main factor in the Soviet Union's considerations in the Middle East. In fact, there is a strategic partnership between the USSR and Syria even without a memorandum of understanding.

Even before the application of Israeli law to the Golan Heights, Syria tried its strength in courting the United States. There were quite a few Americans who were tempted by this wooing, because the Saudis were also involved in it. There were those to whom it seemed that Hafiz al-Asad was prepared to take the reckless leap taken by As-Sadat and "change horses" in the interpower race in the Middle East. There were those who deluded themselves with such a possibility and pinned their hopes on the Saudis hoping that with their money they would bribe the Syrians and the Palestinians to take on themselves the burden of a "U.S. arrangement" in the Middle East.

However, in actuality the Soviets backed the Syrians in all their wooing of the Americans. The publicity about the differences of opinion -- as it were -- between Damascus and Moscow are nothing but away to cover up the broad strategic cooperation between them. It was because of this that Syria volunteered so energetically to break up the strategic understanding between Jerusalem and Washington. Damascus did not take this initiative without the encouragement of the Soviets.

Therefore Damascus, inspired by Moscow, tried to attain U.S. agreement to its condemnation of Israel on the matter of the Golan Heights; and since it did not succeed in this effort in the UN Security Council, it is now trying out its strength in the UN General Assembly. Damascus is not taking this approach out of the belief that the United States or even the European countries will agree to impose economic, or even diplomatic, sanctions on Israel, but in order to force the United States to take a position of self-defense in which it will have to justify its partnership with Israel. By so doing, Moscow hopes to limit this worrisome partnership, and it is expressing itself at every opportunity.

The diplomatic offensive against Israel on the pretext of the Golan Heights Law is the tip of the iceberg of the widescale Soviet offensive, the goal of which is a "Middle East Yalta" -- that is, the division of the Middle East into defined spheres of influence between the two superpowers. It is to obtain this Soviet objective that the "Geneva conference with the participation of the PLO" is intended.

The Soviet Union does not have to hold the entire PLO in its hands; it is enough that it has full influence over several of the organizations within the PLO for Yasir 'Arafat to be forced to commit himself -- via the Syrians -- to the Soviets, and so that he will not try to hold a dialogue with the United States without prior consultations, as soon as Yasir deviates even slightly from what has been agreed, he will not be able to keep the cease-fire in Lebanon, to which he agreed with Philip Habib, the U.S. ambassador at large.

But the Soviets are not necessarily satisfied with holding the key to keeping the peace in southern Lebanon. They also want to obtain U.S. recognition, to be full partners in any arrangement in the Middle East. The Soviets know that the PLO train has to pass through a Soviet station, and so when Egypt and Saudi Arabia also speak about recognition of the PLO, they are unintentionally working for the recognition of the "legitimate rights of the Soviet empire" to influence in the Middle East, which has been declared the southern border of the USSR.

When the Americans try to appease the Egyptians or the Saudis by opening a broader path to a PLO state, they are in fact unintentionally playing into the hands of the Soviets. They are helping them to achieve the much-desired goal of their incorporation in a Middle East settlement.

It is true that setting Israel up against repeated U.S. attempts for concessions on the Palestinian issue encourages Egypt, but this encouragement does not benefit the United States, because the Egyptian calculation is that if the United States does indeed get onto the Palestinian track, it will sooner or later have to speak with the Soviet Union, the PLO's ally. And because of this President Mubarak is hurrying to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

The United States wants Israel to concede to Egypt on the issue of Jerusalem, but Mubarak sees this as a sign of U.S. weakness. He may also have other signs of this weakness, but the deviation from the Camp David agreements increases the United States' embarrassment. Because of this, the Egyptian president is not prepared at this time to accept the arrangement the United States wants before 26 April.

Israel's opposition to plans containing a strengthening of the PLO is actually indirectly helping the West's stand against renewed Soviet expansionism in the Middle East.

It is possible that because of our stand -- which is shattering the delusions of the Americans' excuse to achieve a dialogue with the Soviets over the issue of the Israeli-Arab conflict -- the Soviets will, in order to lead to a "Middle East Yalta," increase their activity against us. This is a risk we must take into account, knowing that the alternative -- U.S.-Soviet competition for the favor of the Syrians and Saudis -- is more dangerous.

Thus, the question now on the agenda is not autonomy, and not the future of the peace with Egypt, but the division of influence in the Middle East.

MAJOR HADDAD ON SITUATION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA011410 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Feb 82 p 7

[Report on Ted Levita 29 January interview with Maj Sa'd Haddad]

[Text] Only a few times in the past have I seen Major Haddad in as gloomy a mood as he was last Friday when we met on the Israeli-Lebanese border. The interview Haddad granted me was given in one of the hottest periods southern Lebanon has known since the Litani campaign.

Unlike periods that preceded the cease-fire between Israel and the terrorists on 24 July 1981, the time when the "traditional sides," that is, Haddad's militia, Israel and the PLO, were involved in the battles, UNIFIL elements and even, to a certain extent, Major Haddad agrees that the current fighting in southern Lebanon is nothing but an expansion of the Iranian-Iraqi war to this area.

Members of the Shi'ite organization Al-'Amal are on one side of the barricades and, on the other, an allied group of leftist organizations.

Haddad admits that he is helping Al-'Amal indirectly "not through my soldiers or artillery, but in other ways." Haddad refused to go into detail about what these ways are. The Shi'ites in southern Lebanon generally identify themselves with Iran, although not necessarily with the Khomeyni regime.

The Lebanese leftist organizations have established a strange alliance: the National Front, the George Habash Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Lebanese Communist Party and the Democratic Front. This alliance is being supported and is receiving military equipment and supplies from the ruling Iraqi Ba'th Party.

The battles between the "new sides" in the western sector of southern Lebanon have been so fierce that the UNIFIL mechanized units that were rushed to the battle zone to try and bring about a cease-fire did not succeed in reaching the fighting sides. Even the fighters themselves were forced to wait for a temporary cease-fire in order to evacuate their wounded and killed from the battlefield.

Major Haddad does not spare UNIFIL the rough side of his tongue: "They are acting like a referee in a boxing match. Nobody asks them how such large quantities of weapons reached the PLO units positioned in areas under UNIFIL control. The PLO is succeeding in bringing in these weapons without UNIFIL succeeding in doing anything to stop it. The role of UNIFIL is to bring law and order to the area -- is it fulfilling this role? The answer is no, with a capital N."

"I am also amazed by the behavior of the Lebanese Army (whose units are deployed in the area under UNIFIL control)," Haddad said. "Is it not its role to defend Lebanese, not the 'foreigners' (meaning the Palestinians and the leftist organizations)? If the Lebanese Army is not fulfilling this role, why is it in southern Lebanon? Is it only to wave the Lebanese flag and hold parades?" Haddad raised his voice somewhat and asked: "What sort of comedy is going on here in southern Lebanon? The world must know what is happening here."

At this stage Haddad moved on to attack the PLO and he accused the organization of fanning up the latest battles "in order to benefit from them, because the Arab oil countries decrease the money they send to the PLO when the organization does not show vigorous activity." "UNIFIL", Haddad claimed, "is helping the terrorists to smuggle weapons into southern Lebanon."

"The PLO and its allies treat the Lebanese civilian population as slaves," Haddad said, trying to explain the background to the latest battles. "The PLO and its allies are trying to eliminate the local opposition in southern Lebanon in order that, when the time comes, when they decide to renew firing against Israel, they will not come up against any opposition in the area." At this stage Haddad put forward an additional claim: "The PLO intends in the near future to declare the establishment of a state of its own in Lebanon, with Tyre as its temporary capital. This state will be no different from any other country -- the Palestinians will have a government of their own and ruling institutions of their own. They are speaking about this and they are aiming at this target."

Haddad made estimates on the number of armed PLO personnel in Lebanon in the territory under UNIFIL control. Here Haddad threw another "bombshell:" "In everything that involves it, the PLO is not a purely Palestinian organization. The PLO also contains such foreigners as Libyans, Egyptians (from those opposed to the Camp David agreements), nationals of various Arab countries, several officers from Western Europe (members of the Red Brigades, members of West German terrorist organizations and so on), members of organizations of the Far East (such as the Japanese Red Army) and even volunteers from Cuba."

Haddad is well aware of the PLO's intention to establish an air force and a navy. He infers this from official statements by the organization and reports in the Syrian and Western press. He does not take these intentions seriously, but he knows that Palestinian pilots and a PLO naval force are training in Libya and Syria. The terrorists even have an airfield of their own in (Ansar) in southern Lebanon and they are in the process of absorbing helicopters armed with missiles.

Will the cease-fire between Israel and the terrorists continue after 26 April? (the date of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai) -- I asked Major Haddad. Haddad's answer left no room for doubts: "The PLO is trying to drag President Mubarak over to its side and Mubarak is showing signs of sympathy for the terrorist organization. He is even renewing his relations with Moscow and trying to come closer to the Arab world. It may be, therefore, that the PLO will violate the cease-fire before 26 April or a short time after that (if they want to avoid putting difficulties in Egypt's path to getting back the rest of Sinai)." In Haddad's opinion, after 26 April Mubarak will break off his relations with Israel and renew his ties with the Arab world. He will use, as a pretext for this reversal, such events as nonprogress in the autonomy talks.

According to Haddad, the PLO fears Israel at present. Israel has explained to the PLO that if it resumes firing in southern Lebanon, it will use a different way than that it used in the past and the PLO is, accordingly, trying to prepare itself to the maximum for this possible resumption of firing.

ALGERIA

WILLINGNESS TO MEDIATE IRAN-IRAQ WAR EXPRESSED

GF031100 Doha QNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Dubayy, 3 Feb (QNA) -- Rabeh Betat, Algerian National People's Assembly speaker, said his country is ready to mediate between Iraq and Iran to end the war between them if the two countries want Algeria to play this role.

In a statement to the UAE newspaper AL-BAYAN published today, he said his country has tried as much as possible to bring Iraqi and Iranian views closer together in order to end the war between them. The war has turned into a catastrophe for the Arab and Islamic nation and has depleted the resources and wealth of both countries.

Betat said Algeria is ready to participate in any mediation move provided the two belligerent countries officially ask it to do so and specify what they want from this move. He was referring to the role Algeria played between Iran and the United States to resolve the hostages crisis last year.

FLN, LEBANON NATIONAL MOVEMENT ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PM011533 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 21 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] Following talks in Algiers between a Lebanese National Movement delegation and a National Liberation Front [FLN] delegation, a joint communique was published, from which the following are extended excerpts:

The talks between the two sides related to the most important questions concerning the situation in the Arab world and current developments in the Lebanese arena and questions connected with socialism building in Algeria within the framework of the revolutionary political action led by the FLN.

Golan Heights, Latest Phase of a Plot

The two sides were in full agreement about the danger posed by the expansion plan being implemented by the Zionist enemy, with U.S. imperialism's support, against the Arab nation, of which the announcement of the annexation of the Golan is the latest phase.

In that connection, the two sides stressed the urgent need for comprehensive Arab opposition in this sphere on the basis of support for the Palestinian people in their struggle for the liberation of their land, the exercise of their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent national state on their national territory under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, while safeguarding the essence of the Palestinian cause, which is a national liberation cause, and for this to be done within the framework of consecrating the Palestinian people's inalienable historical, national rights.

The two sides noted the importance of Syria's position within the framework of Arab confrontation and stressed the need to strengthen the role of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and to work to implement its political and organic resolutions in such a way that they form an effective platform for joint Arab action based on real Arab solidarity in the struggle against the imperialist-Zionist alliance and the forces allied to it in the Arab region.

Lebanon's Unity and Arab Nature

Reviewing developments in the Lebanese situation, the Lebanese National Movement delegation explained the prospects for the plan which Israel is implementing against the future of the Lebanese national entity, with U.S. support. In that context, it stated that the plan, whose internal tools are fascist isolationist forces, is aimed at the Judaization of Lebanon to transform it into a racist, sectarian entity with the aim of dividing the Arab region. The Lebanese National Movement delegation also highlighted the role assigned to the ghettos implanted in Lebanon by fascism and to the ministate created by Israel on its borders to partition Lebanon and undermine its national values.

The FLN delegation, for its part, expressed its great respect for the struggle the Lebanese people are waging against Israel, sectarianism and U.S. imperialism. It also expressed its concern for achieving a coherent political solution to the Lebanese crisis so as to preserve Lebanon's unity, its Arab nature and its people's right to democratic progress. It also hails the development of the Palestinian revolution and the vital national objectives of the Arab nation, whose mainstay is the Lebanese-Syrian-Palestinian national alliance. It also reiterated the support of Algeria, its people and its party for the Lebanese National Movement's struggle to thwart the Zionist, imperialist and sectarian maneuvers, to build a democratic and unified Arab national Lebanon and to support the Palestinian revolution.

The FLN delegation reported on the development of the coherent revolutionary action the party is taking in various spheres within the framework of the major political, economic and social achievements of the Algerian people. The delegation reaffirmed Algeria's inviolable position and its role in supporting the Arab national cause and resisting the imperialist-Zionist defeatist settlement plan on the basis of support for the independent Palestinian cause. It also stressed Algeria's dynamic role in supporting the national liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America struggling against colonialism, exploitation and apartheid and in establishing close relations at international level with the forces of liberation, progress, democracy and socialism within the framework of commitment to a positive and progressive concept of the nonalignment policy.

In that connection, the Lebanese National Movement delegation expressed its recognition of Algeria's national liberation role at Arab and African levels. The Lebanese National Movement again reiterated its support for the Saharan people's struggle to exercise their right to self-determination in complete freedom, in accordance with the OAU and UN decisions and for the struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples against apartheid allied to Zionism.

The Lebanese National Movement thanked the FLN for the warm welcome during its visit and stressed the success of its talks with the FLN.

The Lebanese National Movement invited the FLN to visit Lebanon. That invitation was accepted and the date of the visit will be set later.

MOROCCO

LE MATIN DEPLORES USSR ARMS SUPPLIES TO POLISARIO

PM030915 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 23 Jan 82 p 1

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "Moroccan Phosphates, Soviet Missiles, Tanks]

[Text] During the attack on Guelta Zemmur by mercenaries, considerable numbers of men were used and highly sophisticated weapons, especially the famous SAM-6's and SAM-7's.

Morocco condemned the use of those Soviet-made weapons by our enemies. The USSR ambassador in Rabat was summoned and received by His Majesty King Hassan II and an approach was made to the Soviet Government. As always, Moscow protested its neutrality in this affair, reaffirming its commitment to friendship and cooperation with our country and also its commitment to a peaceful solution. The USSR stressed that it was in no way involved in the conflict and that it had only one desire: To see peace restored in the region.

Unfortunately, new attacks have been perpetrated -- with even greater means, since the last attack launched north of Smara by the mercenaries was supported by several dozen Soviet-made T-54 and T-55 tanks. Quite obviously, those arms did not arrive on their own, they must have been delivered and unloaded in ports and tank transporters must have been mobilized to get them near the battlefield and all that contradicts the protestations of neutrality or noninvolvement given by various sides. Most striking about this affair is that, for the first time, the mercenaries have sophisticated and powerful equipment, when authentic national liberation movements have never obtained such weapons. The second is that the mercenaries enjoy full delivery and transport facilities completely contradicting assurances given. One fact is clear: Our enemies are receiving arms without control or limitation and, under these conditions, the supplies could not be compared with a commerical transaction (that is not the USSR's style), still less reconciled with a policy of neutrality and noninvolvement. Who can believe that Soviet arms are supplied without any restrictive clause?

Indeed, the most serious aspect of this affair is that these supplies run counter to Moroccan-Soviet cooperation and the agreement between the two countries. The Soviet Union is aware that Morocco has never done anything against it, that its attitude toward it has always been correct and that we have always pursued a policy of friendly cooperation. Moreover, the most senior Soviet officials value that attitude and have said so. Morocco is one of the USSR's biggest partners in the Third World and the many agreements signed include the famous phosphate contract. This is a very important agreement for the USSR, which has a growing need for phosphates which Morocco alone can supply. So when it affirms its desire for peace and its commitment to great principles, why, since his majesty the king announced in Nairobi that he agreed to the holding of a referendum, is the USSR not supporting that proposal by urging its friends, or at least those to whom it is supplying all kinds of arms, to put an end to their aggression? It does not lack means of coercion, especially when it can see that its tanks and missiles are being used not only against Morocco but also against Moroccan-Soviet cooperation.

HASSAN IN PARIS DEFENDS HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD

For MAP coverage of the interview given by King Hassan on French television Channel 2, in which he defends his human rights record, see the France section of the 2 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

SUDAN

POPULAR COMMITTEE TO DEVELOP WORK OF SSU MEETS

EA022026 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The popular committee to develop the work of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] held its second meeting at 1830 at the People's Assembly Hall in Omdurman chaired by President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, also president of the SSU. At the beginning of the meeting, the members of the committee were sworn in. After the swearing-in, the members of the committee began a general debate on the subjects put before them, guided by the SSU president's speech at the first meeting held last Saturday. The debate, which covered a number of subjects, centered on the experience of the political organization in the past and what it should be in the future. In this connection, some spoke about the need to introduce amendments into the national work charter and the Constitution.

They asked for some changes in the work method of the political organization and its structures so that the organization can move much closer to the masses and become more effective in solving the masses' problems. The committee will resume its business tomorrow at 1830 at the People's Assembly Hall.

VICE PRESIDENT THANKS AMBASSADORS FOR SUPPORT

EA022216 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, vice president and head of the state security organ, this morning received separately their excellencies and ambassadors of the United States, Saudi Arabia, Japan and France in his office in the people's palace within the framework of his meetings with ambassadors of countries which provided economic support for Sudan at the Paris conference held toward the end of January.

At 0900 this morning, he met His Excellency William Kontos, U.S. ambassador in Khartoum. He conveyed the thanks of the Government and people of Sudan to U.S. President Reagan, the Government and people of the United States for their continuing support for Sudan, particularly the U.S. offers at the recent Paris conference.

His excellency the ambassador expressed his satisfaction as leader of the U.S. group at the Paris meeting and referred to its success. He linked the success to the seriousness of the studied economic program put forward by the leader president. The program will enable Sudan to deal with its economic problems and will usher Sudan into the broader economic community, especially as its vast natural resources will soon enable it to achieve prosperity. He stressed that all countries which participated in the conference, particularly the United States, showed sympathy toward Sudan. He said at the end of the meeting that the United States is looking forward to seeking a strong, united Sudan with a strong economy in Africa and the Arab world playing its full part to achieve peace and to help solve African, regional and international problems.

General 'Umar then met His Excellency Hasan 'Abdallah al-Qurashi, Saudi Arabian ambassador in Khartoum. He conveyed to the ambassador the thanks of the leader president, the Government and people of Sudan to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for the support to Sudan at the Paris conference and for the assistance it has been giving to Sudan. His excellency the ambassador replied that Saudi Arabia did not expect thanks for its aid to Sudan but it is a duty required by the fraternal, Islamic and Arab sentiments between the two countries.

At 1100 this morning, the vice president received His Excellency Akira Kuriyama, Japanese ambassador in Khartoum. He conveyed to him the thanks of the leader president and the Sudanese people to the Government and people of Japan for the support given by Japan at the Paris conference.

His excellency the ambassador expressed his satisfaction with the offer of assistance to freindly Sudan and emphasized that the support given was the least that could be done in these hard times. He said that His Majesty Hirohito, emperor of Japan, directed him last October to work earnestly for the development of relations with friendly Sudan. His excellency the ambassador said that he hoped to see further relations and support between Sudan and Japan in industry and advanced technology and pointed out that his country is working with Sudan in many areas of economic activity and will provide more aid.

At 1200, Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, vice president and head of the state security organ, met the French ambassador in Khartoum, Robert Hourcaillou, and discussed with him the outcome of the Paris conference. The French ambassador expressed pride in the fact that the conference was held in Paris, pointing to France's support for Sudan, its support for its economy and its continuous efforts to cooperate with Sudan. He also expressed the appreciation and respect of the French people for the leader president, Numayri, the people and Government of Sudan.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

RECENTLY ARRESTED INFILTRATORS LINKED TO LIBYA

AB021140 Paris AFP in English 1113 GMT 2 Feb 82

[By Jean-Eudes Barrier]

[Text] Bangui, Feb 2 (AFP) -- Dozens of trained opponents of the Central African Republic Government of General Andre Kolingba have been arrested recently after entering the country secretly, reliable sources said here. The sources said the government was seriously concerned by the incidents, including discoveries of arms caches, which come at a time when it is trying to revive the country economically.

At the beginning of this year half of a dozen people of Central African origin but trained ideologically and militarily by Libya were arrested at Bouar, the country's second city, after crossing the border from Chad, and arms and explosives found. Sources said the six were former members of Libyan leader Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi's so-called Islamic legion, a multinational intervention force. Three weeks later Central African police trailed and arrested a number of people -- reports said between three and six -- suspected of trying to cause trouble in Bangui. And at the same time dozens of activists were found by Central African border patrols in the north just after they had crossed the frontier with Chad, the sources said.

The Central African authorities are convinced that their aim was to destabilise the Kolingba regime, which was handed power last September 1 by civilian President David Dacko, in a military takeover. They also think more arms caches remain to be found, particularly near the capital, and hope they have nipped in the bud a planned terrorism campaign. Analysts here suspect that behind the infiltrations is the exiled chief of the Central African National Liberation Movement (MCLN), Idi Lala, who claimed responsibility last year for the July 14 bomb attack on a Bangui cinema in which three people died. Mr. Lala is now reportedly leading his campaign for peoples democracy and against General Kolingba from Libya.

Several sources said that the MCLN has concluded a cooperation agreement with the hard-line core of former Premier Ange Patasses' Central African Peoples Liberation Movement (MLPC). Some 15 MLPC activists have been arrested in the past few weeks for holding meetings and distributing anti-government leaflets in defiance of the regime's ban on political activity.

Several MLPC leaders have denied an alliance with the MCLN, but pamphlets signed by both parties have reportedly been circulated in the Bouar area.

The government has shown clear signs of wanting to try harder to improve the country's image. For example the notoriously corrupt customs services announced that in December 1981 it had collected a record 1,800 million CFA francs (6.3 million dollars) in duty. The regime is continuing its frequent calls for action against misappropriation of public funds and fraud, smuggling and embezzlement, and is urging the resumption of large-scale agriculture production -- notably of cotton -- which is the main budgetary resource. However the recovery of an economy which was practically destroyed under the rule of Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa, is a long-term project, and the support of a worn-out population is not assured.

The government's fiercest opponents can yet try to take over and channel the discontent, disappointment and rancour. General Kolingba, with a reputation as a moderate, could be forced to harden his line in order to check the most vehement opposition and allow his government to carry out its economic programme.

ZAIRE

308 KINSHASA STUDENTS EVACUATED TO REGIONS

AB021939 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Already 308 students of the University of Kinshasa, constituting the first contingent evacuated from this city, arrived today in Lubumbashi aboard a special Air Zaire plane. Citizens Bula, Nyati and (Nvumba Nketikila), regional commissioners for Shaba and Lubumbashi respectively, as well as Gen (Ekolo Nguetsa), commander of the 8th Military Division, were at the Ngouand airport on the arrival of these students. All the students were sent to the Kambebe military camp where their names will be checked before evacuating them to their places of origin.

Another contingent is expected in Lubumbashi in the next few hours, but we have as yet no confirmation of its arrival.

According to our correspondent in Kasai Oriental, another contingent from Kinshasa arrived in Mbuji-Mayi:

[begin recording] In conformity with the decision made at the last meeting of the Executive Council following the student strike at the .iversity of Kinshasa and the National Teachers Training Institute, the first contingent of students from Kasai Oriental arrived today at Mbuji-Mayi aboard a Boeing 737 of Air Zaire (?allocated) to the students for the circumstances. They were received by members of the welcoming committee, comprising regional directors, the regional secretary of the Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, the subregional commission [words indistinct].

The 193 students were lodged at [name indistinct] while waiting for their names to be checked and transportation to their places of origin. [end recording]

MPR YOUTH WING DISSOLVES STUDENT WORKING GROUPS

AB021658 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1610 2 Feb 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 2 Feb (AZAP) -- The MPR student working groups of the National Teacher Training Institute (IPN) and of the University of Kinshasa have been dissolved. They are accused of playing an active role in the strike actions in these two establishments.

This decision was adopted at the end of the extraordinary meeting of political leaders of the party youth wing, which was held on Monday at the headquarters of the Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (JMPR) and was presided over by Citizen Nzanda-Buana Kalemba, JMPR secretary general.

Members of these two working groups are asked to immediately hand over their uniforms and other work materials to the sectional presidents of the MPR of their respective establishments, otherwise they will be prosecuted for fraud and receiving stolen goods.

During this meeting, the JMPR secretary general also reported to his colleagues on the general situation just after the barbaric acts of the students and informed them of the three decisions he made in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the MPR Executive Committee on Monday, 1 February 1982. It mainly concerns removal of sectional committees of the JMPR of the IPN and the University of Kinshasa as well as the dismissal of some members of the student committees on the two campuses found guilty of gross negligence of duty, subversive acts against established authority and the party and inciting students to violent strikes and reprehensible acts.

GHANA

RAWLINGS REFUSES RESIGNATIONS OF PNDC SECRETARIES

AB021842 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The chairman of the Provisicnal National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has made it clear that the revolution is for all Ghanaians. The council is therefore determined to use the talents of any Ghanaian who is willing to offer himself for the cause of the revolution.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings was speaking at a meeting with some PNDC secretaries who had earlier tended their resignations in the face of protests by certain organizations against their appointments. He asked them to reconsider their decision to resign and advised them to endeavor to prove by their performance in office that they do not deserve the labels placed upon them.

The chairman appeals to the organizations which had protested against the appointments to give the secretaries the chance to contribute to the revolution. He referred to his second policy statement in which he said that all talents would be harnessed and mobilized for the collective effort at nation building.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, however, emphasized that any secretary who proves faithless to the objectives of the revolution would have to find his way out. He repeated his earlier warnings that all PNDC secretaries as well as all members of the council itself are on probation and their continued stay in their positions will depend on their performance.

DAMUAH WARNS CHURCHES NOT TO OBSTRUCT REVOLUTION

AB030823 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], the Reverend Father Damuah, has warned the churches not to be obstacles in the way of the revolution. Instead, they should participate meaningfully in the revolution to make it a success.

Addressing leaders of Christian churches in Accra, he said although the people are suffering, the churches are doing nothing concrete to better their living conditions. The churches have concerned themselves more with politics than the political parties themselves. Reverend Father Damuah said the churches can contribute to the development of the society by providing more social services such as the digging of wells to provide water in areas where there is always water shortage. They can also invest the large sums of money they have in the banks in farming to provide food for the people and start literacy classes for the people.

He urged Ghanaians to change their taste for foreign goods and make more use of local items. Reverend Father Damuah said the time has come for the African to assert himself. Ghanaians should therefore evolve their own type of democracy and system of government which will satisfy their needs and aspirations.

PNDC ORDERS SURRENDER OF FIREARMS, TRANSMITTERS

AB021844 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has directed that civilians who are in possession of any kind of firearms, whether private or otherwise, should surrender them to the nearest police station without delay. The council further directs that civilians in possession of transmitters are also to surrender them to the nearest police station without delay. The council warns that anyone who refused to surrender these items will be hunted and when discovered will face drastic revolutionary action.

COMMITTEE SET UP TO AUDIT CITIZENS' LIFESTYLES

AB021911 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The citizens vetting committee has been established. Membership of the committee is yet to be announced. According to a statement from the office of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], the law to this effect has been signed by the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. The committee is to investigate, among other things, persons whose lifestyles and expenditures substantially exceed their known or declared incomes.

It will also investigate persons whose bank balances being in credit are in excess of such sum or sums as the council may specify. The statement asks anybody with any information on these categories of persons to contact the secretariat of the citizens vetting committee at Parliament House in Accra.

PNDC MEMBER ADDRESSES YOUTH FARMERS GROUP

AB021448 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] An exercise will soon be mounted by the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] to pin market women down at their hoarding points. Any house in which hoarded goods will be found will be confiscated and hired out to workers.

This was disclosed by a member of the council, Mr Amarte Kwei, when he addressed members of the Ga rural youth farmers association on their cassava far at Adentan near Accra this morning. Mr Kwei asked traders to bring out any goods they have for sale to the public in their own interest. He also advised rural dwellers not to allow market women and other cheats to keep their hoarded goods in their villages or on their premises. He said this is the time for the poor to get together to expose all those who try through various means to make life difficult for them. Mr Kwei asked the people to determine their own priorities and supervise all projects that may be undertaken in their areas. He praised the farmers and assured them of the council's help at all times.

Turning to the defense committees, Mr Kwei said the people owe it as a duty to ensure that such committees function in a manner that will protect the interests of everyone.

The chairman of the Ga rural youth farmers association, Mr Kwao Ababio, said the association has cultivated a 60-acre cassava farm and plans to put a further 200 acres under maize cultivation. He appealed for farm implements and other inputs to enable the association to cultivate more land. Mr Ababio said that the association is of the view that without the PNDC the country will make no real progress. The council should therefore continue with its good work without fear or favor.

Earlier Mr Kwei had joined the farmers in clearing part of the land for maize cultivation.

PAPERS DISCUSS RELATIONS WITH U.S., ISRAEL

AB021109 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Press review]

[Text] The GHANAIAN TIMES writes on two basic tasks facing the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC]. First is the consolidation of the revolution. This, the paper thinks can be done by exploiting what it calls the subjective social conditions to create a popular mass base for a permanent revolution.

The accomplishment of this task, says the paper, is the task of establishing the cause of social justice for the people. According to the TIMES, the other task facing the PNDC is the question of reordering Ghana's external relations to reflect the new progressive era that has been ushered in by the revolution. It notes that success in accomplishing the external task desirably rests on the course of the external situation. So the current mass mobilization process to sustain the revolution cannot tolerate any destructive voices. For this reason, the TIMES warns the backdoor lobbies to stop their destructive ploys. Local and foreign agents working for countries like Israel should stop disturbing Ghana. The TIMES makes it clear that attempts to induce Ghana to betray the African cause by restoring diplomatic relations with Israel are well known. For example, Israeli delegates used the cover of an Israeli water project in Ghana to make contacts in a bid to have Ghana-Israeli ties restored. Also an Israeli emissary was in the country some time ago to lobby parliamentarians to move a motion asking the government to restore relations with that country some time ago to lobby parliamentarians to move a motion asking the government to restore relations with that country with a promise that Israeli would pressurize the United States to give aid to Ghana. According to the TIMES, other tactics were used but the then government did nothing to counteract them. The paper is, however, happy that all that nonsense has been swept away by the revolution, and the people have no time to waste on Israel's self-seeking interests. But if the agents like, they can openly tell the nation their reasons for speaking for Israel and when they take this front door they can be challenged. But the TIMES emphasizes that the backdoor entry to the PNDC on the issue is a hopeless venture.

The DAILY GRAPHIC comments on some issues raised by the U.S. ambassador in Ghana in a story published in yesterday's issue of the paper. The ambassador was reported to have said that any invasion attempt on Ghana would be foolish. He referred to long years of historic ties between the two countries, noting that the United States has been a consistent donor of food, technical assistance and economic aid to Ghana. The ambassador also mentioned some American investments in Ghana, including the Volta Aluminium Company, and Agripetco.
The paper appreciates the ambassador's remark that the United States will be foolish to attempt any invasion of Ghana. But it points out that the United States is a notorious liar. It invaded the Dominican Republic in 1965, replaced democracy with a totalitarian regime in Guatemala in 1954 and subverted democracy several times in Brazil and Chile. The least said about the sordid role played by America in Vietnam, the better. The GRAPHIC notes that America's attitude towards freedom in Third World countries is quite contrary to whatever they propagate. The working principles in these countries is the economic freedom, which means nothing more than freedom for United States business to invest, sell and repatriate profit. They force Third World countries to provide a certain kind of investment climate and a specific form of stability. The GRAPHIC assures the ambassador and all those who share his view that Ghanains may be provided the opportunity for free speech, but they will not be deceived any more. It writes: We have been friends for 25 years but let America convince us once more than their investments have liberated the farmer, the fisherman, the intellectual and the ordinary worker. It is time to make friendships real and meaningful to the majority of the people.

GRAPHIC COMMENTS ON U.S., UK DENIAL OF INVASION

AB310720 Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Revolution Is Permanent"]

[Text] We have received and published reactions to our front page story of yesterday on alleged plans of foreign invasion of Ghana, and we will not hesitate to make comments.

The counsellor of the American Embassy for public affairs and the press office of the British High Commission have described our story as "without foundation." The American Embassy went on to say that our editorials and stories were "irresponsible."

As for our friends, the Nigerians, they considered us of either being "misinformed or uninformed about the working of the media in Nigeria."

We wish to state clearly to all our readers, Ghanaians and non-Ghanaians alike, that we are not interested in mudslinging, for its sake. Anybody who thinks that mere diplomatic insults are gospel truths is deceiving himself. How many times did the American Government not lie to its own people that Vietnam would not be bombed?

What nice words did we not hear from the American envoy to the United Nations about the Tanzanian candidate for the UN secretary-general's post? Yet what did America not do to make sure that Salim Ahmed Salim was not given the top U.N. job? Why does America continue to veto UN sanctions against South Africa as far as Namibia is concerned?

As for the British denial the less said the better. We have already seen British conservative reaction to our revolution in their newspapers.

We also have evidence to show that Western countries are watching critically how the Provisional National Defence Council [PNDC] conducts its "democracy and human rights", as if their definition is binding on all countries.

Our readers are left to make their own deductions from the statement issued by Nigerian students on our front page. It is sad that respectable nations like the U.S. and Britain should give us another opportunity to state again and again that Ghanaians are wide awake now. Their imported democratic principles and parliamentary absurdities have been found to be hypocritical slogans.

This revolution which has been inspired by Ghanaians is a permanent one. It is one that is shaking the structures inherited at independence.

More than anything else, Ghanaians are being given the chance to learn the truth about themselves. We believe in the doctrine of interdependence of states, but we cannot sacrifice our birthright and the spirit of nationalism.

We sincerely hope that other African countries will not give us the chance to give them names at this time of our national independence.

Our revolution is permanent.

GUINEA

SEKOU TOURE ANNOUNCES ARREST OF SUBVERSIVES

AB021302 Paris AFP in French 0819 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Dakar, 2 Feb (AFP) -- Radio Conakry monitored in Dakar on Monday reported that President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea has announced the arrest of several criminals who infiltrated into Guinea to commit subversive acts.

The Guinea head of state, who did not give any other details about the arrests, said the opposition wants to hinder the holding in Guinea of the 1983 OAU summit conference scheduled to take place in Conakry.

According to President Sekou Toure who was addressing a meeting of mayors in Conakry, the Guinea opposition elements inside the country will engage in sabotage activites to make it impossible for Guinea to be ready to host the OAU summit while those outside the country will try to disturb the life of the Guinea people through new plots. To face this situation Sekou Toure called on the militants of his party, the Guinea Democratic Party, to redouble their vigilance, said radio Conakry.

BRIEFS

AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY MEETING -- Dakar, 2 Feb (JANA) -- The meetings of the technical committee of the AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY began here last Monday. The meetings took up means to install a transmission network between Dakar, Tripoli, Lagos, Lusaka, Kinshasa and Khartoum. The meetings, in which delegations of eight African countries are taking part, will last until February 6th [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 1850 GMT 2 Feb 82 LD]

LIBERIA

HEAD OF STATE GIVES TOLBERT ESTATE TO UNIVERSITY

AB291933 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The head of state and CIC [Commander in Chief] Samuel K. Doe, has announced with the advice and consent of the council that the estate of the Late William R. Tolbert Jr in Bensonville, outside Monrovia, is to be turned over to the University of Liberia for use of the College of Agriculture at Paynesville in Montserrado County.

Commander in Chief Doe announced this decision today following his inspection of the area today. He was accompanied during the tour by Secretary General Abraham Collins. A release from the Executive Mansion said: He said this move is a further effort to improve facilities at the university and noted that these houses would be used primarily as faculty residences." The Reacquisition Bureau is being authorized to effect the transfer of these facilities to the university without delay, according to the release.

DOE ORDERS AUDIT OF EXECUTIVE MANSION OFFICIALS

AB020936 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The head of state, Commander in Chief Samuel K. Doe, has mandated the Bureau of General Auditing to audit without delay, six top officials at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia. Those to be audited are Willie A. Gavens, acting minister of state for presidential affairs; D. Twadjey, deputy minister of state for presidential affairs; Mrs Veronica M. Degaul, deputy minister of state for economic affairs; J. Newman Davies, assistant minister of state for Logistics; the director of the Special Security Service, Thomas Kpeku Wright, and Lagurie N. Sepkuie, controller at the Executive Mansion.

At the press briefing in his Executive Mansion office yesterday, Commander in Chief Doe said he was ordering the audit because he was of a strong conviction that corruption may exist at any time within any bureau or agency of government. The Liberian leader said the six government officials be audited from 12 April 1980 to the date. The auditing, Head of State Doe said, was necessary to ensure that fair play and justice prevailed at all levels within the society and the auditing must be conducted immediately and the finding submitted to me within 2 weeks time, he concluded.

SUPREME TRIBUNAL CHANGED TO SUPREME COURT

AB291951 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The People's Redemption Council [PRC] has issued Decree No 54 amending Decree No 3 to provide for a change of nomenclature of the People's Supreme Tribunal and its members. Under Decree No 54, Section 1, the definition, People's Supreme Tribunal, as is found in PRC Decree No 3 or in any other official publication of the Government of Liberia, shall thereafter be designated and construed as People's Supreme Court.

Section 2 of Decree No 54 states that the definition, chairman and members of the People's Supreme Tribunal specified in PRC Decree No 3 or in any other official publication shall hereafter be designated and construed as chief justice and associate justices of the People's Supreme Court.

According to Section 3 of Decree No 54, the definition foreign ambassador found in the first sentence of Section 1.2 of PRC Decree No 3 is hereby deleted in the first sentence and any reference to him in such context in the said decree or in any other official publication of the government, is hereby declared null and void.

PODIER, DELEGATION LEAVE ON VISIT TO GUINEA

AB011640 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] The Liberian vice head of state and co-chairman of the People's Redemption Council [PRC], Maj Gen J. Nicholas Podier Jr, left Monrovia earlier today at the head of a high-powered delegation for Conakry, Guinea to deliver a special message from the Liberian head of state, Commander in Chief Samuel K. Doe, to the Guinean president, Ahmed Sekou Toure. The content of the message was not disclosed.

According to the Liberian news agency, General Podier is being accompanied on the 1-day visit by senior PRC members Harrison Pennue and Larry Borteh. Others include Foreign Minister H. Boimah Fahnbulleh Jr; Justice Minister Isaac Nyeplu; Guinea's ambassador to Liberia, Moussa Cisse; Liberia's ambassador to Kenya [as heard] Samuel Pearson; and James Daley, assistant minister for presidential affairs for general services, among others.

SENEGAMBIA

SIX COUP LEADERS SENTENCED TO DEATH IN BANJUL

AB030755 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] In Gambia, six leaders of the abortive coup d'etat of 30 July 1981 -- two military men and four civilians -- have been sentenced to death by the special court which has been sitting in Banjul since 11 January. These sentences bring to 13 the number of people condemned to death following the abortive coup.

In its verdict, the court which was presided over by a Sierra Leone judge, Marcus Call, declared that the two soldiers -- Karomo Koudiabi and Buba Turray -- and Seyni Camara, Fabanding Camara and Ibou Sonko are guilty of high treason and of taking part in the coup d'etat. On the other hand, Rubben Allen was declared guilty of murdering a Ghanaian hotel keeper and of robbery and pillage. Two accused soldiers, Rabakan Janneh and Abdulay Ceesay, were acquitted. Those condemned to death have 1 month to appeal for clemency. About 900 people were arrested following the abortive coup d'etat and the pillage which followed.

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS RECEIVES GULF OIL OFFICIAL 1 FEB

AB021303 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, yesterday morning received in audience Melvin Hughes, vice president of the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company. Attending the ceremony also was the Angolan minister of energy, Pedro van Dunen.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRENCH COMMUNIST CONGRESS

AB021317 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1100 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Luanda, 2 Feb (ANGOP) -- Lt Col Henrique Santos (Onambweh), alternate member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, left Monday night for Paris to attend the 24th French Communist Party Congress as representative of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. He is accompanied by Antonio Sabastiao Lengue, director of the Foreign Relations Department. On his departure, he was seen off by Afonso van Dunen (Mbinda), secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Committee for Foreign Affairs.

UNTA CENTRAL COUNCIL HOLDS 27-29 JAN SESSION

AB021839 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1652 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Mocamedes (southern Angola), 2 Feb (ANGOP) -- The Central Council of the National Union of Workers of Angola [UNTA] decided, at its 9th ordinary session, held in this city from 27 to 29 January, to carry out campaigns to explain to the Angolan workers the major objectives of the 10th World Trade Union Congress to be held in Havana from 10 to 15 January.

The UNTA Central Council, Angola's labor union, expressed its support for the struggle of the people of Namibia, South Africa, Palestine, Western Sahara and Latin America and condemned the annexation of Syria's Golan Heights by the Zionist regime of Israel. While condemning South African aggression against Angola, the UNTA executive organ commended the trade union cadres of Cunene Province. It granted the titles of vanguard enterprise and vanguard worker, under the 1981 socialist campaign, to 10 enterprises and 16 workers. According to the final report, the Central Council expressed appreciation for the work done toward the completion of the basic training trade union school in Malanje and for projects for the construction of the National Trade Union Institute (Huambo) and noted the urgent need to set up a committee to draft UNTA's history. As announced, the congresses of UNTA and the Angolan trade unions are scheduled for 1983.

NAMIBIA

NUJOMA URGES ESCALATION OF ARMED STRUGGLE

EA021156 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 1 Feb 82

[SWAPO program]

[Text] Maputo -- The imperialist powers want to prolong the plunder of Namibia's national wealth and are trying to torpedo the implementation of Resolution No 435 of the UN Security Council and thereby prevent the granting of true independence to the Namibian territory, the president of SWAPO of Namibia, Comrade Sam Nujoma, said in an interview with the newspaper of Mozambique, NOTICIAS. In these conditions, the president of SWAPO stressed, the only way to achieve Namibia's independence is to step up armed national liberation struggle which will continue to full victory.

SWAPO SAYS U.S. IN SECRET TALKS WITH PRETORIA

EA021148 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 1 Feb 82

[SWAPO program]

[Text] A representative of SWAPO has accused the U.S. of conducting secret talks with the racist South African regime behind the backs of other members of the contact group. Advancing unacceptable proposals, the U.S. is thus trying to create the impression that SWAPO is blacking out [as heard] the process of settlement in Namibia. In reality, the U.S. Government is encouraging the racists in Pretoria since they are striving to impose a puppet regime in Namibia, the SWAPO representative noted.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA CALLS SOUTH-WEST ECONOMIC MILLSTONE

LD022136 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The South African prime minister says South-West Africa cannot hope to survive and develop properly without the continued support of South Africa. He said in the House of Assembly that under present circumstances South-West Africa was an economic millstone around the neck of South Africa. He said South Africa had give South-West Africa 600 million rand last year and that was not including sums necessary for the security of the territory. Mr Botha said South Africa had been forced to cut down on its own programs to provide this assistance. Mr Botha said that if South Africa stopped supporting South-West Africa, it would suffer immensely and that vacuum would have to be filled but so far no country had offered to provide that much assistance.

He appealed to the parties in South-West Africa to get their priorities right and to make a political victory possible. The security forces had (?attained) this victory, he said, but they needed political support. Mr Botha said that South Africa, the South-West African parties and the Western contact group had made progress toward achieving an internationally acceptable settlement but the lack of United Nations impartiality was one of the biggest obstacles. He said the secretary general of the United Nations would have to prove his impartiality more clearly and (?expressively) and demonstrate it over a reasonable period of time to establish mutual trust.

SWAZILAND

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD POLITICAL REFUGEE CAMP

AB011715 Paris AFP in English 1623 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Mbabane, 1 Feb (AFP) -- The Swaziland Government plans to build a camp for political refugees to curb activity by the nationalist anti-Pretoria African National Congress [ANC], informed sources said here today.

The move follows increased South African pressure on neighboring Swaziland to crack down on guerrilla movements, the sources said. The camp, situated in the Lowfeld region, will hold refugees until they can be repatriated elsewhere. South Africa believes Swaziland has become a major corridor for the smuggling of arms and guerrillas of the ANC military wing, Umkhonto We Size (Spear of the Nation) into South Africa. Planned along the lines of the Dukwe camp in northern Botswana, the camp will allow government control over refugee activities. Sources said the South African Government was employing a carrot and stick technique in its bid to get Swaziland to clamp down on the ANC. Other aspects of Mbabane's plan to halt the movement included travel restrictions on refugees from any of Swaziland and Mozambique and an increase of border patrols by Swazi security forces.

TWO REFUGEES ARRESTED FOR ARMS POSSESSION

AB021836 Paris AFP in English 1755 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Mbabane (Swaziland), 2 Feb (AFP) -- Two more black South African refugees are to be formally charged in Swaziland for illegal possession of arms of war, the director of public prosecutions J.A. Hassanali has announced here. Mr Hassanali said yesterday the two refugees were being held by the Manzini police in connection with arms found in their house.

Meanwhile, another South African member of the African National Congress is due to appear before a Mbabane magistrate next week. According to the charge sheet, William Masilela, 28, was arrested last November in northern Swaziland in possession of an automatic rifle. He is also charged with unlawful possession of 30 rounds of ammunition and three magazines.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE OPENS JOINT EEC-ACP SESSION 1 FEB

CA021038 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] The central objective of the Zimbabwe Government is to establish a democratic socialist and egalitarian society. The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said this when he officially opened the joint committee of the EEC countries and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries, ACP, in Salisbury this afternoon.

Comrade Mugabe said that, as socialists, the government seeks to establish an effective and adequate control over the productive resources and institutions of the country's economy. Saying that Zimbabwe is not a carbon copy of anybody, Comrade Mugabe added that the government cannot accept unbridled capitalism as sacrosanct or a permament feature of the economy. He said that the government would like to lay the foundations of the country's emerging socialist society through the extension of public ownership and cooperative forms of production and exchange.

The prime minister called for closer relations between all countries, rich and poor, developed and developing, capitalist and socialist. He called on the international community to work together in the fields of medicine, agriculture, industry and many others. Comrade Mugabe said that it is important that all countries guarantee food supplies to the starving millions. The prime minister said that there is increasing need for the engagement by the superpowers in meaningful detente and attempts at defusing world tension. He said that as human beings entitled to life in this world, we demand general and complete disarmament for our safety and that of our children.

Comrade Mugabe said that the nine countries of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, are determined to promote genuine, effective cooperation which will lead to stable growth of their economies. The prime minister hailed Zimbabwe's membership of the Lome II Convention. He said the convention facilitates trade between Zimbabwe and EEC countries as well as planning Zimbabwe in the ambit of the EEC's external aid mechanism. [sentence as heard]

On Namibia, Comrade Mugabe said, surely time has come for the contact group to take firmer stands for South Africa to comply with the UN Resolution 435 in an undiluted form. He condemned South Africa's aggression against frontline states and its destabilization policies of the region.